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WASHINGTON.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

BUTLERISM IN THE APPROPRIATION BILL—ORIGIN OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM—THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE BOARD STRUCK OUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The civil service appropriation met its fate in the Committee of the Whole, and Gen. Butler again succeeded in compelling some of the best members of the House to indorse one of his ingenious tricks. He moved, before the House went into Committee of the Whole, the following specious resolution:

Resolved, That the rules be suspended so that when the House is in Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Expense bill it shall be in order for the Committee of the Whole to consider and pass upon amendments in relation to the preference in Government employment of soldiers and sailors and their dependent relatives, and also in relation to diminishing and stopping the expense of carrying on examinations by boards of Commissioners or others traveling about the country at the public charge, and to stop the detail of clerks of departments to sit in judgment upon their fellow-clerks, exercising thereby the appointing power, which is by the Constitution vested in the heads of the several executive departments, who ought to be men of sufficient discretion to appoint their own clerks without being tied up by rules and regulations enforced upon them by bodies composed in whole or in part of these very clerks themselves.

There was in it buncombe and clap-trap enough to secure the support of those who are opposed in principle to the civil service rules, and there was demagoguery enough in it to compel some men to vote for it who feared to seem to be voting against the soldiers. The resolution was adopted—yeas 155 to nays 67. Among the sixty-seven there were very few who have been recognized as leaders in this Congress. Upon going into Committee of the Whole, the debate upon the Kellogg amendment appropriating $25,000 for the Civil Service Commission was limited to half an hour. Mr. Starkweather devoted his five minutes to very general eulogy of the Administration and the annihilation of Mr. Creamer, of New-York, who, yesterday, charged that the President of the United States was little better than a mule driver. Mr. Niblack, Democrat, who was a member of the Civil Service Committee in a former Congress, demonstrated the untruth of Gen. Butler's assertion that Trumbull was the author of the civil service, and proved conclusively that it was Mr. Thomas K. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, an associate member of the then committee, with Mr. Niblack, who originated the plan. The action in committee to-day has certainly defeated any appropriation for the Civil Service Commission this session. But it is known that the President will adhere to the course that has been marked out as fully as is possible without the aid of the appropriation. Secretary Bristow, it is believed, will relieve himself from the details of looking after the political services of applicants for office by allowing a complete and unrestricted operation of the civil service rules. The House, if this belief is well grounded, has simply given another opportunity to the Administration to gain popularity with the people.

THE OTHER FEATURE OF THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House made much progress on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, after the civil service question was disposed of, and the bill will probably be concluded to-morrow, unless the Finance conference report shall cause it to be laid aside. There were very few amendments made to the bill, and the committee was in almost every instance sustained. The most valuable exception was when, upon motion of Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, the appropriation of $70,000 for the purchase of Gattling guns for fortifications was stricken out. An amendment was adopted appropriating $40,000 for a light-ship and fog-bell at the entrance to New-York Harbor, near the wreck of the steam-ship Scotland. Another attempt to secure an appropriation for the Washington Monument was defeated. The scheme probably will have no other chance this session. Among the appropriations of interest to New-York which were passed were one for building the light-house at Stratford Point Shoals, Long Island Sound, $50,000; for the protection of the light-house site at Lloyd's Harbor, $20,000; for building a day beacon on the Stepping-stones, Long Island Sound, $6,000, and that the light-house at Hart's Island, near Long Island Sound, may be placed anywhere in the vicinity of Hart's Island, as the Light-house Board may decide; for additional protection to the light-house at Colchester Reef, Lake Champlain, $5,000; for a fog-signal for a light-ship on Long Island Sound, $5,000.

A TREASURY CLERK VINDICATED AND REINSTATED.

Mr. Charles B. Vickery, of New-York, a clerk in the Treasury Department, who was sometime ago the victim of a cowhiding affair in this city, an account of which THE TIMES copied from a Washington paper, has been reinstated in the department from which he was at that time dismissed. He was restored by order of the Secretary, who was convinced of the completeness of the vindication which Mr. Vickery made of his conduct.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

In the investigation of the Government printing office, undertaken yesterday by the Senate Committee on printing, Rives and Bailey have produced all their testimony, and Mr. Clapp will submit the evidence in his defence, occupying a day or two. The charge was to the effect that Mr. Clapp was short in his accounts $19,000. The Committee seems not to have been very much impressed with the character of the proof offered. It seems to rest on a very unsubstantial basis of information, which it is claimed will be easily overthrown by Mr. Clapp.

THE PATENT OFFICE GAZETTE.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day opened the bids for printing the illustrations of the *Patent Office Gazette*. The bidders were Jewett & Chandler, of Buffalo, N. Y.; J. R. Osgood, of Boston; N. Peters, of this city, and the New-York *Graphic* Company. The award will be made to-morrow.

PERSONAL.

Charles Clayton, Representative of the San Francisco District, who has been very ill for four weeks here, has so far recovered that he has left for Long Branch for his health.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Bankruptcy bill has prepared and agreed to a report. It is substantially the Senate bill as passed early in the session.

THE MORMON DELEGATES.

Among the important bills not acted on which will be strongly pressed is the Mormon Judiciary bill, which has passed the House, and has been reported to the Senate. What would be practically a harder blow at polygamy than the passage of this bill, the exculsion of Cannon, will be attempted, but it can only be done under a suspension of the rules. The Democratic members of the Election Committee of the House, aided by three Republicans who are now in trouble on account of their action, prevented the House from assuming direct and immediate control of the business at this session, or Cannon would undoubtedly have been expelled.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Robert M. Reynolds, to be Minister Resident of the United States at Bolivia; Lucian G. Heneberge, to be Assistant Surgeon U. S. Navy; John S. McClany, of Nebraska, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Norfolk, Nebraska; O. C. Peterson, of Minnesota, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Cloud, Minn.; J. N. Brower, of Minnesota, to be Register of the Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

John Wasson, Surveyor General for Arizona; L. B. Sperry, Indian Agent at Fort Berthold, Dakota; Theodore F. Gillingham, Indian Agent at Omaha, Neb; William H. Parker, Collector of Internal Revenue for Colorado Territory; A. G. Hoyt, Receiver of Public Moneys at Santa Fé, New-Mexico; Henry M. Cooper, Receiver of Public Moneys at Little Rock, Ark.

Postmasters.—Mrs. Elizabeth A. Stevenson, at Greenville, Ohio; H. W. Fleary, at Prescott, Arizona; W. O. Allen, at Oberlin, Ohio; L. L. McCall, at Tidioute, Penn.; Peter A. Johns, at Uniontown, Penn.; Joseph Cooke, at Waynesburg, Penn.; P. A. Goulin, at Clearfield, Penn.; J. W. Marshall, at Plattsmouth, Neb.; H. O. Paine, at Fremont, Neb.; Lewis Merriam, at Greenfield, Mass.; Chas. W. Webster, at Fort Plain, N. Y.

Army Promotions.—Capt. O. H. Moore, to be Major; Lieut. Col. A. V. Kautz, to be Colonel; Major J. P. Roy, to be Lieutenant Colonel; First Lieuts. John L. Johnston and Stephen Baker, to be Captains; Second Lieut. R. G. Armstrong, to be First Lieutenant.

Navy Promotions.—Captains Albert G. Clary, George H. Preble, Wm. Rouckendorff, and George H. Cooper, to be Commodores; Commanders Andrew W. Johnson, Ralph Chandler, John H. Russell, and W. W. Queen, to be Captains; Lieutenant Commanders Edward A. Walker, H. D. Manley, Wm. Whitehead, W. S. Schley, and H. B. Robeson, to be Commanders; Masters Charles Seymour, Edward S. Prime, S. S. Graham, H. M. Tallman, J. W. Carlin, T. M. Etting, S. Blockinger, P. Gaunt, J. K. Cogswell, and Fred. Singer to be Lieutenants; Ensigns A. S. Dillingham, Hugo Osterhaus, J. B. Colling, C. E. Vreiland, M. F. Wright, H. M. Jacoby, and C. P. Reese to be Masters; and Commodore James R. M. Mullaney to be Rear Admiral.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

The bill reported from the House Committee on Patents, provides that every patent shall date as of a day not later than six months from the time at which it was passed and allowed, and notice thereof was sent to the applicant, or his agent, and if the final fee shall not be paid sufficiently within that period to admit of the patent being prepared for issue, the patent shall be withheld. No person shall be debarred from receiving a patent for his invention or discovery, nor shall any patent issued subsequent to March 2, 1861, be declared invalid, by reason of its having been first patented in a foreign country, provided the same shall not have been introduced into public use in the United States for more than two years prior to the application. Patents may be granted and issued or reissued to the assignee of the inventor or discoverer, the assignment thereof being first entered on record in the Patent Office, but in such a case the application for a patent should be made and the specifications sworn to by the inventor or discoverer, but an assignee of the entire interest in a patent may make application for a reissue, without the aid of the inventor or discoverer. Whenever the owner of a patent shall make oath that his patent is inoperative or invalid by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, a new patent shall be granted, according to certain forms and specified conditions.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE AT PETERSBURG, VA., REFUSED.

Representatives Platt and Stowell to-day called upon the President and requested that troops be sent to Petersburg, Va., for the protection of certain officials whose lives, they alleged, were in danger. On hearing of this the remainder of the Virginia delegation, with the exception of Mr. Thomas, united in a request to the President, that he would not order soldiers to Petersburg, as they believed that, under the Marshal and District Attorney, the laws of the country would be enforced, and if any one has committed an offense he will be punished. Ordering soldiers there at this time would injure the State and do no earthly good to any one. The President declined to interfere in the matter.

POLYGAMY.

The House Election Committee to-day considered the resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report a bill disqualifying from the office of Delegate in Congress any person who shall be known to be guilty of polygamy. A formal vote was postponed until to-morrow.

PRODUCTION OF BOOKS IN CUSTOMS CASES.

The Committee on Ways and Means have agreed to recommend to the House non-concurrence in the Senate's amendment to the Anti-Molety bill, with reference to the production of books, invoices, and papers in all suits and proceedings, other than criminal, arising under any of the Revenue laws, whenever the attorney representing the Government believes they will tend to prove any allegation made by the United States.

THE ANTI-MOIETY BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means have nonconcurred in all the Senate's amendments to the Anti-moiety bill.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander S. Livingston Breese has been ordered to equipment duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard; Lieut. Edward W. Remy has been ordered to Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo duty; Commander George A. Stevens has been detached from duty at the Navy-yard at Norfolk, and ordered to be in readiness for sea service; Lieut. Commander Charles F. Schmitz, and Lieuts. Lewis Kingsley, J. O. Bleeker, and E. Woodman have been ordered to the Colorado.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $11,316,451; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $58,575,000; coin, $60,638,493; including coin certificates, $30,944,600; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President, with two or three Cabinet officers and several members of both Houses of Congress, will leave here to-morrow on an excursion to Cape May. The party will return on Monday morning.

WORK ON THE NEW STATE CAPITOL TO BE RESUMED.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 12.—Work on the new Capitol building will be resumed on Monday next. There is no money in the State Treasury to meet the appropriation to commence work with, but the Commercial Bank of this city has consented to advance the necessary amount until it can be raised by tax, at the rate of interest which it pays the State for moneys on deposit. It has been deemed best to adopt this course to prevent damage to the building, and to set idle workmen at work.

TERRIFIC NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

SHREVEPORT, La., June 12.—One thousand pounds of nitro-glycerine in the Government magazine, four miles above this city, exploded to-day with terrific force. The concussion was so great here that the whole population rushed into the streets, houses were shaken, and windows broken. There was nobody in the vicinity of the magazine at the time, and no lives were lost.

THE GRANT PARISH CASE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 12.—On a motion for a new trial in the Grant Parish case, made today, the argument of the case was continued to June 20, when Justice Bradley and a full bench will probably be present.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

THE EXERCISES CONTINUED:

EXAMINATION IN ORDNANCE AND GUNNERY PRACTICE—YESTERDAY'S SHAM-BATTLE AND PARADE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 12, 1874.

This morning was hot and sunny enough to counterbalance yesterday's gloom, and the Winter coats and waterproofs of the previous day were laid aside for Summer gear of white and gay colors. A good deal of interest was manifested by the people in the programme, which comprised the examination of the first class in Ordnance and Gunnery and the military exercises in the afternoon. This was believed to be the last test of the graduating men. So Library Hall was well attended by persons from the village and the other side of the river. There was no reason to anticipate any extraordinary proceedings, for except the production and placing in the room of a Gatling gun, there was no change visible. The sections were marched in as before, and the members were asked to demonstrate on the blackboard the difference between arms, how guns should be planted to be effective, the methods of constructing swords, sabres, bayonets, lances, rifles, muskets, and weapons generally. Questions relative to these were asked, and having described how to make arms useful, the cadets were required to explain how they could render the same useless. The value of arms and the improvements in them were likewise defined, and the reasons for alterations had to be given, where any were said to have been made. The cadets were examined on the abstruse operations of cartridge, shell, and arm making, and seemed to be very familiar with all the intricacies of the science of destruction.

This being the final test for the First Class, great anxiety was apparent among the cadets as to their standing and when they should learn it. The Adjutant informed me that the First Class would hear what the board thought of them on Tuesday. To-day, during the recess, the board held a private session to regulate part of the standing, so that by Monday the fate of the First Class will have been definitely settled. That of the Third Class must remain until a later day, and that of Second and Fourth will not be made known until the end of the examination. It now becomes probable that Gen. Ruger will present the diplomas on the 17th inst., and that Prof. Wayland, Chairman of the Board of Visitors, will deliver the address. These two things are the events of the month, and will attract the greatest crowd of the season. The cadets look forward to their taking place as the dawn of liberty from academic thraldom, and already have they laid their plans for the furlough which will follow.

The long-looked for sham-battle was fought this afternoon before the largest assemblage I have ever seen here since I came. The cadets were commanded by Gen. Upton, and his staff of tactical officers. At first the column was thrown out in two skirmish lines, half a mile long, and advanced toward the west, firing in every possible position. They rallied by companies at intervals, and when the left wing was turned, changed front facing north, and consolidating on the right wing. Again the skirmishers were sent to the front, and succeeded in driving in the imaginary foe's left, and making him change front, looking east. Gen. Upton then called in his skirmishers, and began to mass his troops in the centre. He advanced a few companies, who began firing at will, and, during the fusilade, the order to charge was given, and the column, with wild hurrahs, rushed to the west, and gained the position it wanted, immediately opposite the admiring throng of spectators. After a short interval, Gen. Upton took off two-thirds of the cadets and marched east, into the hollow, concealed from view by the shrubbery. The Colonel remained behind with the rest, extended his lines in skirmishing order, north and south, and got his cannon ready for sharp firing. The reserve stayed in the centre with the colors. Nothing was heard of Gen. Upton's command until the crack of a rifle south told that the videttes had met near the barracks. There was a movement on Conrad's right in that direction, and Upton opened fire on his centre with a battery planted due east of Conrad's position. The latter's guns quickly responded, and fusilade along the line was general. Conrad's right began to waver, and in a moment fell back before Upton's left. Conrad ordered up the reserve, and with the right advanced upon the assailants, and drove them back helter-skelter. The opposing forces then assumed their former positions, and Upton's cannonade became more vigorous. In a moment he had taken a position on the north, and opened another battery on Conrad's left. The latter was compelled to turn one of his two guns on the new-comers; his left had to fall back at right angles with the centre to pick off the gunners serving the northern battery. His forces, thus separated, were no match for the heavy batteries of Upton, and it was evident that the position was lost. Gen. Upton threw out his skirmishers. A second later the whole line of his assailants emerged from the smoke at a run, and the sham-battle ended. A parade took place in the evening.

SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

EXCURSION INTO THE COAL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA—THE PYNE SHAFT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 12.—The excursion party of the Society of Civil Engineers arrived here by special train at 3 o'clock this afternoon, forty-seven gentlemen joining in the excursion. Half of the party are staying at the Wyoming House, and the others at the Valley House. All seemed to enjoy their trip heartily. After partaking of a hasty dinner the engineers started for the Pyne shaft, one of the new mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company recently opened. After a full inspection of the mine, the engines, and the hoisting apparatus, and the coal-breakers, they visited the blast furnaces and rolling-mills of the Scranton Iron Company, and many went out to the reservoir. The excursionists start at an early hour to-morrow for Wilkesbarre, where a round of interesting visits and drives has been laid out for them.

STATE OFFICIALS EXONERATED.

THE CHARGES AGAINST DISTRICT ATTORNEY BRIGGS DISMISSED.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 12.—The will of the late Asa Whiting, the car wheel manufacturer, was admitted to probate to-day. It devises $50,000 to the Trustees of the Pennsylvania University for the endowment of a professorship of Dynamical engineering; $20,000 to the Old Man's Home; $10,000 to St. Luke's Church for a Pastor's residence, and $2,500 for a chapel, and $5,000 to the Children's Seashore House at Atlantic City.

THE CASE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY RAINES.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 12.—The Governor has also dismissed the charges against George Raines, District Attorney of Monroe County, as not proven.

TERRIBLE BURNING ACCIDENT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 12.—Miss Dollie Smith, aged about seventeen years, a student of the female school at Oakland, Kentucky, was fatally burned last night during the school exhibition services. She was standing on the stage near a coal-oil lamp, which exploded, and at once enveloped her in flames. She immediately rushed among the audience, causing great confusion among them, most of them escaping by the windows and doors. Her father, in endeavoring to save her, had his hands seriously burned. The physicians this morning report that she is dying.

RESCUE OF A SHIPWRECKED CREW.

QUEBEC, July 12.—Capt. Harris, of the Newport reports: On May 24, fell in with two boats containing the crew, seventeen all told, of the Norwegian bark Henrietta, Capt. C. Bull, from Barrow, for Bridgewater, N. S., and took them on board. The Captain of the Henrietta reported having been in collision with an iceberg on May 20; all hands took to the boats, and the Henrietta sunk twenty minutes after the accident; on May 23, sighted the Norwegian bark Fourth November, bound for Quebec, who kindly supplied us with water, and transferred the Captain, his wife, and four seamen of the Henrietta to the Fourth November.

THE MINING RIOTS IN OHIO.

NEGROES WORKING THE COAL MINES—FLATTERING INDUCEMENTS HELD OUT BY THE STRIKERS—A FORMIDABLE BAND OF RIOTERS DISPERSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NELSONVILLE, Ohio, June 12.—Both the old and new miners were astir early this morning to take a look at the situation of affairs and lay their plans for the remainder of the day. Both parties—unionists and non-unionists—had their lines strongly picketed with armed men throughout the night. The silence of the night was occasionally broken by sharp firing along the picket lines. No one after dark was permitted to enter or leave the lines of either party, except the corps of newspaper correspondents, and even these were frequently brought to a standstill by the word of command from unionists in ambush, accompanied by the sharp "click" of their rifles and revolvers—not the most pleasant sound at the dead of night. They permitted us, however, to pass unmolested to the telegraph office.

Early this forenoon the strikers congregated on the outskirts of Longstreth's mine, and tried to induce the negroes to come over to them, where they would be received with open arms and kindly treated. Flattering inducements were held out to cause them to lay down their arms and desert. A large number of women, supposed to be relatives of the strikers, were out in force, and occupied the line of the railroad. They carried baskets containing bottles of whisky, which was freely offered to the negroes. This plan worked like a charm, and in a short time no less than twenty-five or thirty negroes deserted to the enemy amid loud cheers. This only lasted for a short time, however, for they returned to their former quarters again. A report soon reached camp that 800 miners had arrived from Straitsville, and were forming to make an attack on Longstreth's mines. The Private Secretary of the Governor and the Sheriff of the county immediately intercepted them, and forbade them to make any demonstration of any kind, or go near the mine, and informed them that if they persisted in doing so troops would be telegraphed for immediately. This menace had the desired effect, and they dispersed.

At 10 o'clock this morning about sixty-five of the negroes were put to work in the mines, and by to-morrow a similar force will commence operations. It is surmised that when the Sheriff and the Governor's Private Secretary feel satisfied that sufficient order has been restored to enable them to leave town the rioters will resume their aggressive tone. There is a good deal of regret expressed because Gov. Allen does not consider this matter of sufficient importance to call out the militia to restore peace and order, and protect the property of the operators. The miners this afternoon were scattered around the village in knots of a dozen or two, discussing whether they should exterminate the blacks or not. A strong force will be out to-night to do guard duty, and to prevent a midnight attack.

ANOTHER REPORT—THE CRISIS PASSED.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12.—A dispatch has been received from the Adjutant General, who is at Nelsonville, saying that the crisis is passed, and ordering the dismissal of the Lytle Guards from active duty.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

EXECUTION OF A NEGRO IN VIRGINIA—THE CULPRIT STRANGLED TO DEATH.

CULPEPPER, Va., June 12.—Edward Brown, alias Wm. Jones, an escaped negro convict, who murdered Wm. C. Dirkin, a young farmer, in this county on the 26th of December, 1873, for his clothes and five or six dollars in money, was hanged here this afternoon. About 11 o'clock A. M. the prisoner was taken from the jail to the place of execution, some one and a half miles from town, guarded by a posse of 200 men, under the command of Col. Crittenden. At about noon the condemned man ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and without any perceptible emotion whatever. He was attended by three Baptist clergymen, two of them colored, and Rev. Mr. Baldridge. After kneeling and praying, he was bound hand and foot and asked by Sheriff Pulliam if he had anything to say. Brown grasped the rope, and with a waive of his tied hands said: "Come on; I am ready." The rope was then adjusted around his neck, and, at a word from the Sheriff the drop was sprung, and Brown's body dangled in the air. The drop was five feet, but his neck was not broken by the fall, the knot slipping round to the back of his neck, and the rope being too thick, causing it to slip and tighten by degrees, so that he was literally strangled to death. For two minutes after the drop fell, there were movements of the limbs, and the pulse continued to beat for fully ten minutes. Drs. Thompson and Rixey pronounced him to be dead after hanging fifteen minutes; but, in order to be certain, they did not order the body to be cut down until it had been suspended twenty-seven minutes. The execution was witnessed by nearly 3,000 persons, principally negroes, men and women. The prisoner confessed his crime before the trial, and did not want counsel to defend him. He said the face of the murdered man haunted him everywhere until he confessed, and then he felt much better. His self-possession in meeting his fate was extraordinary. Some persons in the crowd of spectators cut the rope into pieces to be kept as souvenirs, others obtained his shoe-strings, and two men were anxious to pay ten cents for his suspenders.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

REDEMPTION OF GOVERNMENT BONDS REPRESENTING $1,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Secretary Bristow to-day issued the following call:

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as five-twenty bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States in the City of Washington on and after the 5th day of September, 1874, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day—that is to say, coupon bonds, known as the third series of the act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows: Coupon bonds $50, No. 19,101 to No. 12,200, both inclusive; $100, No. 37,401 to No. 38,200, both inclusive; $500, No. 19,301 to No. 19,400, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 46,101 to No. 47,300, both inclusive; total, $900,000. Registered bonds, $50, No. 1,451 to No. 1,460, both inclusive; $100, No. 10,681 to No. 10,700, both inclusive; $500, No. 6,391 to No. 6,400, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 26,101 to No. 26,168, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 8,301 to No. 8,303, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 10,510 to No. 10,517, both inclusive; total, $100,000; grand total, $1,000,000. Of the amount outstanding embraced in the numbers as above, $900,000 are coupon bonds and $100,000 are registered bonds. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division Secretary's Office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

THE FARADAY AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 12.—The cable steamer Faraday arrived here this morning from Portsmouth, N. H., for coal and water. Her immense size, the second largest vessel that ever entered this harbor, and her cable gear, attract much attention. She is coaling at Seton's, and will probably sail to return to-morrow evening, when the Ambassador, the other steamer of the new cable company, is expected.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE QUESTION OF DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

LONDON, June 12.—A special dispatch from Paris to the *Times* says that the Left Centre to-day will probably introduce a bill, the first clause of which will provide for the organization of the Republic according to the bill of 1873. The second fixes the date of the dissolution of the present Assembly.

The *Gazette de France* says civil war will be the immediate consequence of the dissolution of the Assembly.

It is generally thought that in the event of dissolution, the Assembly, before dispersing, will authorize President MacMahon to govern some months, probably a year, without an Assembly, and will also authorize him to dissolve the next Assembly.

The crowd at the depot Thursday evening numbered 10,000. The Police clearly manifested sympathy with the Bonapartists.

EXCITED DEMONSTRATIONS BY THE POPULACE FOR AND AGAINST THE DEPUTIES GOING TO VERSAILLES.

PARIS, June 12.—The scenes of yesterday were literally repeated at the western depots, to-day, at the time of the departure of the Parliamentary train for Versailles. The populace were assembled in large numbers, and the Deputies to the Assembly were respectively insulted and cheered. The Police once more dispersed the rioters, and took twelve of the more violent of them into custody. Four of the arrested parties were released after they had been identified, and the rest were committed for trial. So threatening was the demonstration that a body of troops was ordered to the station, and aided the Police in maintaining order. M. Armand Adam, a brother to the Deputy of that name, and M. Spuller, brother to the publisher of *La République Française*, a radical Republican journal, were among those arrested.

SUSPENSION OF JOURNALS FOR ATTACKS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, June 12.—The Government has suspended the publication of *Le Pays*, Imperialist, *Le Rappel*, radical Republican, and *Le Diz Neuvienne Siècle*, Conservative Republican, organs for a fortnight, because of violent attacks upon its policy.

THE BLOODTHIRSTY BONAPARTISTS AND THE REPUBLICAN DEPUTIES—ASSASSINATION UNDER THE DUEL CODE.

PARIS, June 12.—M. Paul De Cassagnac, the editor of *Le Pays*, replies in that journal today to the demands of MM. Schoelcher and Testelin, who were delegated by the Republicans to demand armed reparation for his article attacking the members of the Left. He says, therein, that he assailed M. Gambetta and other Deputies, but not M. Clemenceau, who is not, therefore, entitled to reparation; but, says De Cassagnac, if M. Clemenceau wants a personal quarrel he can have it. De Cassagnac says he particularly wants to fight M. Gambetta, and adds that nine members of the editorial staff of *La Pays* are willing to fight nine of the Republican Deputies, and will draw lots for choice of adversaries and of arms.

Count St. Croix, upon his arrest, last evening, for striking M. Gambetta, told the Police that the object of his assault was to provoke a duel. The Count was formerly an officer of Zouaves of the Imperial Guard.

M. Gambetta's face yet bears the mark of the blow given him. Several persons in addition to Count St. Croix were arrested by the Police at the railway station at the time of the tumult.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY—A MOTION OF NON-CONFIDENCE DEFEATED—THE BONAPARTISTS.

PARIS, June 12.—In the Assembly to-day the second reading of the Municipal Electoral bill was concluded.

M. De Malleville, of the Left Centre, asked the Government to inform the House what course it intended to pursue toward the Bonapartists who ignored or defied the decisions of the Assembly.

M. Bethmont, of the Left, called attention to a statement made yesterday by M. Fourton, Minister of the Interior, in relation to the recent disturbances. That statement implied that the Police and the Radical Deputies were equally to blame. The Minister who made it ought not to be retained in office another moment; the Government was culpable in not removing him.

M. Picard, of the Left Centre, pointed to the long immunity from Government interference which the Bonapartist journal, *Le Pays*, had enjoyed, and declared that M. Fourton was unworthy of confidence.

M. Fourton replied. He declined to retract anything he had said. The Assembly should await the result of the inquiry which had been ordered into the recent deplorable occurrences. In conclusion he assured the Chamber that the Ministry was determined to make President MacMahon's authority respected.

M. Bethmont then moved a vote of censure against the Minister, which was rejected by a vote of 377 nays to 326 yeas.

About the time of the return of the parliamentary train to Paris this evening a large number of people began to assemble around the station, but the crowds were soon dispersed by the Police and there was no disturbance on the arrival of the Deputies.

The Bonapartist propaganda is very active, especially in the barracks.

It is considered certain that M. De St. Croux in striking M. Gambetta yesterday acted in accordance with a prearranged plan of party leaders to provoke a duel.

Copies of *Le Pays* were seized by the Police this evening as soon as they were issued.

The Left Centre is reported to be still hopeful of union with a portion of the Right Centre and of the formation of a Ministry under the Duke D'Audeffret-Pasquier.

THE PARIS MONITEUR HOLDS ENGLAND RESPONSIBLE FOR ROCHEFORT'S ESCAPE.

PARIS, June 12.—The *Moniteur* holds England responsible for the escape of Rochefort and his companions, and declares the British Government cannot refuse to enter upon an inquiry as to whether one of its subjects, in assisting the convicts to escape, has not transgressed international law.

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS—THE PROPRIETOR OF THE PAYS TO BE PROSECUTED.

LONDON, June 13—5 A. M.—The London *Times* has the following special dispatch, dated Paris, 12th, midnight:

"The boulevards are crowded to-night. All the cafés are full of people."

An immense conflagration is visible in the northern part of the city; the freight station of the Northern Railway is in flames. All the firemen of the city are hurrying to the spot, and thousands of policemen and soldiers are going in the same direction.

The fire began at 10 o'clock.

The Government has resolved, in addition to the temporary suppression of *Le Pays*, to commence proceedings against its proprietors for violation of the press laws.

SPAIN.

GENERALS AUTHORIZED TO PARDON CARLISTS WHO SUBMIT—THE MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

MADRID, June 12.—Señor Zabala, President of the Ministry, has authorized Generals commanding national forces in the north to grant pardons to Carlists who give in their submission to the Government.

Senor Mantillo, whose appointment as Minister to the United States was some time ago announced, and afterward contradicted, has been ordered to proceed to Washington without delay.

The Carlists have shot two officers who mutinied at Durango.

GERMANY.

THE CIVIL REGISTRATION ADOPTED IN BAVARIA.

BERLIN, June 12.—The Federal Council of State has voted to extend to all the States of the empire the new Prussian law for the civil registration of births, deaths and marriages. The Bavarian members of the Council voted with the majority, showing that Ultramontane influences have failed to control the Bavarian Legislature, which elected and instructed them. The Saxon representatives voted with the minority, which numbered less than one-fourth of the members present at the Council.

ITALY.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS PRESENT THE POPE $100,000, AND A COFFER OF GOLD NUGGETS.

ROME, June 12.—The American Pilgrims, and leading members of the Society for the Promotion of Catholic Interests in the United States, met to-day at the palace of Cardinal Borromeo. The Cardinal made an address praising the pilgrims for their zeal and courage, and distributed the certificates of membership of the society. Prince Lancilotti welcomed the new members, and Bishop Dwenger returned thanks.

The pilgrims have presented to the Pope $100,000 in money, besides a coffer of gold nuggets from American mines. They leave Rome on the 20th inst.

TRANSPORTATION IN CANADA.

IMPORTANT MEETING IN TORONTO—CANADIAN ROUTES FOR WESTERN PRODUCTS DISCUSSED.

TORONTO, June 12.—A numerously-attended meeting was held at St. Lawrence Hall, Toronto, to-night, under the Presidency of the Mayor, who convened the meeting in compliance with a requisition bearing the signatures of many of the most influential citizens, for the purpose of discussing the inland water communications of America, more particularly as affecting the Dominion, and the proposal for connecting Lake Ontario and the tidal waters with Lake Huron and the lakes connected therewith by means of a canal. Col. Lyman Bridges and Dr. Hoyt, in attendance as a deputation on behalf of the United States interests involved, and several members of the Canadian Parliament and Toronto Corporation, occupied seats on the platform.

Mr. Blame, M. P., in opening the proceedings, reviewed at some length the question of transportation, remarking that the most important point was the vast grain trade of the West, which required to be brought to the Eastern States, and the Liverpool market, for which existing facilities were inadequate. He pointed out the great changes introduced by the Erie Canal, whereby the cost of a ton of freight from New-York to Buffalo had been reduced from $100 to $3 50, in round numbers. The Erie Canal could not be further enlarged, and the Welland Canal, even as proposed, would not be sufficient. Three canal routes were proposed, one communicating between Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa River, the engineering difficulties of which would render the cost enormous. Another with Lake Simcoe and Trent Valley, which would only be a barge canal, and the third route was from Georgian Bay by the River Nollawasaga, into Lake Simcoe, and through Holland Marah into River Humber, near Toronto. This last route would save 737 miles in the journey from Chicago to Liverpool by water, when compared with the route via New-York and Buffalo. Engineers of great experience had reported in favor of its practicability. The question whether it would pay was to be considered, and he considered the figures at great length, estimating everything in the least favorable manner. The speaker claimed that the saving in freight would be so enormous as to render the canal a paying one.

A resolution was unanimously carried, to the effect that in the opinion of this meeting the inland water communication of this country should be improved, so as to admit vessels not less than ten feet draft.

Col. Lyman Bridges, one of the American Commissioners in attendance, apologized for the non-attendance of the Governors of Illinois and Indiana, who both favored the project. The subject was one which commanded much interest in the States. The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade had requested him to impress on the meeting the absolute necessity of accommodation of vessels of a minimum draught of fourteen feet. Col. Bridges had formerly considered the French River route the best, but now considered the Huron and Ontario Canal the most feasible. He concluded by reading a letter from ex-Gov. Bross, of Chicago, who had advocated the proposed canal in the Chicago *Tribune*, and regretted his inability to attend.

Dr. Hoyt, the Commissioner from the State of Wisconsin, apologized for the absence of the Governor of that State, who desired him to express his interest in every measure for transporting Western produce to the seaboard, to which he would contribute to the utmost of his ability. The railroad communication must be improved. The speaker instanced the rapid progress of his own State to show what was going on in the West. It was necessary that Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario should be connected by a canal capable of receiving vessels of 2,000 tons burden and it must come. He also instanced the steps taken in canal making in his own State, where they had done much to procure canal communication with the Mississippi River.

A resolution to the effect that the construction of a Huron and Ontario Ship Canal as one of the great links in inland chain of water communication from the tidal water to the head of the Great Lakes is a commercial necessity, as by the construction of this canal, and this alone of all the proposed means of transportation between the West and the East, can adequate facilities be obtained for the carriage of the surplus freights of the West and return freights from the East, was proposed by Waring Kennedy and seconded by J. O'Donoghue, M. P., and carried.

The third resolution, moved by T. Lewis Moffat and seconded by D. B. Read, that the meeting views with unqualified approbation the energetic steps now being taken to procure the promotion and construction of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, and request that the city Council shall, with the least possible delay, prepare and lay before the ratepayers for their approval a by-law granting a bonus of not less than $75,000 to aid in the promotion and construction of the canal, was carried unanimously.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

ACTION OF THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE'S BILL PASSED BY THIRTY-TWO TO TWENTY-THREE—WHAT THE PRESIDENT MAY DO—THE QUESTION BECOMING POLITICAL, AND NOT FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Senate reached a vote upon the report of the Conference Committee on the Finance bill at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, and it was agreed to by a vote of 32 yeas to 23 nays. The only Senators supporting it who voted against expansion when the bill was last before the Senate were Messrs. Sherman, Gilbert, and Scott. Mr. Chandler, who was

LONG BRANCH.

A SEASON OF FOG—SUNRISE ON THE SEA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OCEAN HOTEL, Tuesday, June 9, 1874.

The yearly exodus from New-York has not commenced yet, and so far Long Branch has only received the few faint dribblets which precede the great rush. Perhaps it is just as well that it is so, because during the past week this place, ordinarily so very attractive, has been gloomy beyond description. Long Branch has been suffering from a week of fogs of the most persistent and dread-inspiring character. The dawns, that used to be moments of such rare loveliness that imperturbable New-Yorkers used to fee chamber-maids to wake them up, so that they might see all the glory of the crimson heaven and ocean from their bedroom windows, stole upon us like a thief, and we only knew that it was morning by the obstinate iteration of persistent roosters and the monotonous strikings of clocks. There was no perceptible sun later in the day; you could hardly see across Ocean avenue, and when the wind stirred, the fog could actually be observed drifting down upon the devoted place like a rain-cloud. Among the cottagers who have forestalled the season the fog, which at first was a good joke, became afterward a detestable nuisance, causing fathers of families to take the gloomiest view of national affairs and to become sternly obdurate in the matter of bonnets. And, as day after day succeeded, and still the earth, the sea, and the sky were wrapped in the clammy folds of this monstrous pall, the imaginative and the nervous began to get excited, and to dream of awful things behind this grim curtain. When they walked down to the Post Office they could see "cold eyes of spirits looking on them through the gloom." When they walked back, this thing, that shape had none, began to wreathe and curl as if alive, and on the eve of undergoing some such transformation as the smoke out of a certain bottle opened by a fisherman long ago in the pleasant days of youth. Then, the fog took the crimps out of ladies' front hair, and unwaxed the ends of gentlemen's moustaches. It prevented bathing. It was a source of stumbling to favorite ponies, and of anguish and accidents to pet dogs. Altogether, it was a grief and a misery.

And yet foolish people tried to comfort us by saying, "Bless you, this is nothing to what they have at Newport." Others took a different and more philosophical tack. They expounded the law of compensations. Among these was Capt. Pierce, the fisherman of the Ocean House, who ventured out, not without undergoing serious danger of being cut down by some passing coaster. He put the matter in this wise. "You see, Sir, we has here at the Branch no fog to speak of, and what we has we gets a'most all in August. Now it stands to reason, and besides it's known to all seafaring men, as how we gets about seven days' fog all through the year. And 'stead of having this scattered like, we has it now all to onst. And what I say is, that it's better to have it now when there's nobody here than when the Branch is chock full." Capt. Pierce is the oracle of the place in these matters, and therefore his opinion is generally accepted without comment. But there are several dissidents in the house, and they propose to stay here all through the season just to prove that the old man's law of compensations don't work. However this may result I cannot say, but I am sure that an artist would have found his compensations in the wonderful mystic pictures formed by nature whenever the sun had a momentary triumph, and the evil pall was lifted from the weary breast of ocean. Sometimes this lifting was only partial. The mist rested heavily upon the waters like a cloud, and we saw the topsails only of vessels gliding mysteriously through the air, the other parts being completely obscured. Sometimes the reverse was the case, the hull and lower sails being free, and the upper ones either invisible or almost so. Sometimes the fog would seem to lose its density, and then the schooners came drifting by like spectral ships that had risen from the depths of ocean, and had come back to tell the secrets of the shipwrecked world. Flying Dutchmen were they, with gossamer sails and cobweb rigging and dim, gray, ghostly hulls. Occasionally they would be so close that we could hear voices upon the weird decks, sounding hoarsely through the envelope of air and water spun by nature in a frolic in honor of the nuptials of some great iceberg, some Polar King, with the Gulf Stream.

All this has changed. I write at early dawn, with all the glories of sunrise flooding the expanse that stretches before me. My little table is on the broad piazza of the second floor. Here only a few rooms are let now, where in a fortnight no bribes, no entreaties, no honeyed compliments from the lips of the fairest dames of New-York and Philadelphia can secure an apartment. Every year these are taken by the same people, and many of them have their names on their doors. There is a great name on mine, and I feel in the room like a hermit-crab in the voluted shell of some gigantic mollusk. It is now about 4:30 o'clock. Everything is silent save the eternal complaint of the tired waves forced ever and ever upon the unyielding sands by the earth's motion. Far as the eye can reach the sea's expanse is covered with sails of every description of craft. There are huge barks, there are graceful schooners, queer brigantines, swift three-masted schooners, heavy sloops, light fishing-smacks, even a solitary pilot-boat, with a great black number upon her mainsail. Right in front of the Ocean Hotel is the great fishing-ground of the place. I can see fifty tiny cockleshells, as they seem at this distance, floating upon the sea, that is now neither blue nor green, but a bright rose-color. The sky is the same color, and one cannot tell where the horizon is, so intimately are the flames of the heaven and the water mingled. Here and there the splendor falls upon the glass doors of the rooms along the piazzas wherever a lover of beauty has opened them to see the rising of the sun-god. There are only three open; perhaps there are no more rooms rented on this floor. If I were to watch, perhaps I might see a fair head put slyly out from the Venetian doors in front of the glass ones. But seeing me observant, it would retire, and so lose its enjoyment of the hour. And this would be a selfish shame; so I resolutely turn my back upon the hotel and my eyes upon the crimsoned swells of ocean rolling in with a tired, uneasy motion.

This house is the only one that can be called open at the present time, because the Howland and the Mansion House are simply open to accommodate people who come to engage rooms. From all indications there can be no doubt that all the hotels will do a splendid business this year. The great heats have come early, and this will drive the good folks of Gotham to Long Branch at least a fortnight in advance of their intentions. They will find everything prepared for them. At the West End Messrs. Presbury & Hildreth seem never tired of beautifying their already beautiful place. Not only do they turn their south lawns into beautiful gardens, but they are making the rooms inside bloom like veritable gardens also. They have frescoed with great taste many of their private rooms, and also the great dining-room, which the readers of THE TIMES will remember is a splendid chamber of great size, without any pillars or supports. The proprietors have also been most lavish in their outlays for furniture, &c., and they will undoubtedly reap their reward. All good hotel-keepers know that the more they spend the more they make, and this fact is thoroughly sustained at the two great hotels of the place, the West End and the Ocean House. Here the Lelands are going to try an experiment in the culinary department. They are going to adopt the Continental style, which consists in offering a *menu* of the choicest things only. There will be no great variety. They will prevent the guest from choosing inharmonious things in his bewilderment in the desert of an immense bill of fare. They will, so to speak, guide his judgment, unwittingly to himself, just as the conjurer forces a card. The *menu* will offer only the things that are absolutely in season and at their prime. To aid them in their laudable endeavors to improve the American taste, they have a cook who is a positive genius. Mons. Jules is emphatically a great artist, and he deserves the commendations of some Scholar in Cookery, provided, always, that he be a scholar, and not a sham.

GAR.

COLFAX AND THE GRANGERS.

HIS VIEWS ON RAILROADS, ECONOMY, PUBLIC MONEYS, AND MIDDLEMEN.

In a recent letter declining, by reason of prior engagements, an invitation to address an Indiana Grange, Hon. Schuyler Colfax says:

"Entirely removed now from political position or political candidacy, I can say, without a misconstruction of my motives, that the evils which the Grange organization was primarily intended to correct or modify were pointed out warningly by me in a Fourth of July oration two years ago, before the organization had attained its present prominence. But I have always recognized that there are railroad rights as well as railroad wrongs, and that this great question must be settled, and can only be enduringly settled, on the basis of right and justice, and upon those principles of equality which have been potential in the settlement of all the great questions confronting us in our recent history. Thus, while all must acknowledge their great usefulness in developing the resources of the nation, and opening vast areas of our interior to settlement and improvement, we all see plainly that railroads can no more do without the producers than the producers can do without them. And all should concede that, as railroads can only be built by the exercise of the State's right of eminent domain, under charters as public highways granted by the people through their Legislatures, they have no more right to denounce reasonable legislative supervision than ferries and turnpikes chartered by the same authority. And if the miller who grinds wheat car. rightfully be limited by the State in his tolls, why cannot the railroad which brings the wheat to his mill to be ground? The just ground on which all just men can unite is that railroads should be common carriers for all on common grounds, and at equitable rates, without favoritism or unjust discrimination, and on the just basis of 'reasonable rates for the people and reasonable profits for the companies.' I remember, many years ago, how a distinguished English statesman was criticised for a proposition that their great railroads should run third-class trains, mornings and evenings, for laborers, &c., at a penny (two cents) per mile. He was lampooned as a demagogue and as a visionary theorist. But these 'parliamentary trains,' as they are called, were found, when at last reluctantly established, to be not only the great accommodation for the poor that was claimed for them, but also among the most profitable to the companies of all their trains.

"Two things in your organization have struck me as specially auspicious. First, the admission of your wives and daughters to membership, enhancing doubtless the social interest of your meetings, and beckoning woman onward to wider sphere of usefulness in the community; and, secondly, the frank and outspoken declarations of so many of your granges as to intemperance, the enemy of the working man and the bane of society. I trust your organization will never speak with an uncertain voice on this great evil of the century. For all experience proves that, where drinking shops decrease, crime and pauperism with their consequent taxation decrease, comfort and happiness in the abodes of the poor increase, and law and order, peace and quiet, industry and thrift, more generally prevail.

"Your demands, too, for increased economy in public expenditures and greater watchfulness as to public moneys, cannot fail to do good. When you proceed from generalities to details you will find that, besides strict scrutiny as to national appropriations, you will need quite as watchful care as to home taxation. Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, one of the best Governors that State ever had, proved several years ago, in a message that attracted too little attention, that unrestrained local taxation was the heaviest burden, by far, the tax-payer had to shoulder. And that is so completely within your power, locally, I have great hopes of beneficent results in that line from your organization.

"Not being a member of your order, I am not sure that I understand your exact position as to 'middlemen.' If your object is to economize as far as possible, buying with cash from manufacturers or their agents, at their lowest prices, instead of on credit at higher rates, and thus saving the heavy percentages that the credit system absorbs from the honest poor, that is certainly laudable. But middlemen, as a class, are as necessary in the operations of trade and commerce and business, as lawyers are in law, and doctors in medicine, and need a special education and adaptation to their work. If you could abolish all middlemen with their experience, you would have to educate and train up middlemen out of your own ranks to fill their places. And, as we cannot buy dress patterns for our wives direct from the Manchester mills, we must recognize that agents who contract at wholesale, and taking all risks of shipments and sales, retail goods to us, are, to a large extent, a necessity. But go one can object to the policy of buying and selling direct for cash in hand, as far as it is feasible."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in the *Sun* of yesterday apparently does great injustice to the Board of Health in their treatment of small-pox cases.

Our little daughter, in the early part of last month, was taken with what was pronounced by the attending physician to be a case of small pox. We doubted this very much, as the little one had not been out for some weeks, and there was no possible theory we could devise that would satisfactorily account for the disease. Another physician was called in, and his examination confirmed the decision of the first. The officials of the Board of Health were at once notified, and were on the ground (although some six miles distant) in a few hours. Their examination confirmed the opinion of our physicians, and they at once took charge of the premises. The house was quarantined and disinfected, and so thoroughly and effectually was this performed, and yet with such delicacy and consideration, that our fears of removal of the child and of danger to ourselves were at once dispelled; the officer simply saying that where a case could be thoroughly quarantined and isolated no removal was considered necessary.

We certainly feel very grateful for the unexpected manner in which the case had been treated, the officers from first to last manifesting such a thorough knowledge of the disease and its treatment, acting promptly and with decision, and yet with a gentleness and care that did infinite credit to the present management of a department that had in past years given so little promise of such a result.

G. K. ACKERMAN.

ART CRITICISM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to thank you for not publishing any criticisms, excepting a preliminary notice, of the pictures lately on exhibition at the Academy of Design.

Honest criticism, dealing out praise and blame impartially, and written in a friendly spirit by a competent hand, would be highly valued and thankfully listened to by every artist. We are sometimes accused of wishing only flattery and extravagant praise, but the accusation is not true, for no visitor to the studios is so welcome to the artist as the tried and trusty friend who points out with loving hand the faults and mistakes in our works, whether in conception, drawing, or color.

But the gauntlet of ridicule and abuse which the artist must run from the beginning to the close of our annual exhibition has become at last insufferable. One of the principal causes of the poor show made on the walls of the Academy during the last few years has been the unwillingness of our best artists to stand the shower of ignorance, malice, and small wit annually rained upon them by writers of so-called art criticisms.

Your contemporary, the *Tribune*, has for years taken the lead in crying down and insulting American artists, and prides itself on publishing more "spicy" articles than any other paper. Horace Greeley was once remonstrated with by a friend of his and of art for allowing such writings to appear, and answered that "he knew nothing about art, but the artists seemed to be stirred up by the articles, and he supposed it would do them good," and declined to interfere.

This year all the best artists exhibited determined, at whatever sacrifice, to prove in the annual exhibition that our art was progressing to a very high standard. Though the display of pictures was the best annual one ever made on this continent, the *Tribune* was more "spicy" than ever, and the other newspapers, with few exceptions, treated us quite as badly—their writers waiting for the great oracle to pass his judgment, then, like so many yelping curs, following at his heels.

Allow me again, Sir, to thank you for not publishing criticisms this year. I am sure that every artist and lover of art will agree with me in asserting that in all this land there is not one man now known to fame who possesses the capacity and training, the judicial mind and breadth of character required to form a critic and teacher in art.

X. X. X.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—*June 12.*

SENATE.

THE TAX ON GOLD AND BOND SALES.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial of the Boston bankers and brokers against the passage of the twenty-ninth section of the pending Tariff bill, in regard to the tax on the sale of coin, bonds, and other securities.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented a similar memorial from the New-York brokers, both of which were referred to the Finance Committee.

PROTECTION OF THE POLLS.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported adversely on the Senate bill to further protect the polls in elections for President, Vice President, and members of Congress, with a written report, and the committee was discharged from a further consideration of the subject.

TUNNELING THE EAST AND HUDSON RIVERS.

Mr. STOCKTON, of New Jersey, by request, introduced a bill to construct a tunnel under the East River between New-York and Brooklyn, and under the Hudson River between New-York and Jersey City. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to enable the Farmers' National Bank of Williamsburg, Penn., to change its location and name. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, introduced a bill relating to mail contracts, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. It provides that the Postmaster General, if satisfactory cause is shown, may extend for thirty days the time for filing bonds for the performance of contracts for mail service, provided this extension shall not be beyond the date for the commencement of the service.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendments the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which was placed on the calendar. The report recommends the insertion of the following items: $25,000 for the improvement of the Detroit River; $25,000 for the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, Georgia; $10,000 for the Appalachicola River, Florida; $5,000 for the Chattahoochee River, Alabama; $5,000 for Elk River, and $5,000 for Chester River, at Kent, Md.; $10,000 for the harbor and pier at Newcastle, Del.; $10,000 for Lewes, Del.; $10,000 for Fall River, Mass., and $5,000 for Milford, Conn. The committee recommend also striking out the entire second section of the bill, which directs surveys and examinations to be made at a large number of specified points throughout the country, and striking out the appropriation of $55,000 made by the House for this purpose. They also strike out the items of $50,000 for the improvement of White River above Jacksonport, and $25,000 for the Osage River, Missouri. The item of $50,000 for the Falls of St. Anthony is made applicable also to the improvement of the Mississippi River above them. Mr. Chandler gave notice that he would call up the bill on Monday next.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, AND COPYRIGHTS.

The amendments of the House to the bill to amend the laws relating to patents, trade-marks, and copyrights were concurred in, and the bill was passed.

THE FINANCE BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the report of the Conference Committee on the Finance bill.

Mr. SARGENT opposed any compromise on this question, and said the history of all compromises should teach the Senate that no good grew out of them. He referred to the pledges of the Republican party, and the inaugural address of President Grant, to pay every dollar of the public indebtedness in gold, and contended that Congress had no right to violate these pledges. In his opinion the ordinary course of business, and the very laws of trade, would bring about specie payment. He would not favor contraction, as that would be too severe, but he desired to see the country grow, and thus have this enormous currency absorbed. The whole tendency of this bill was a compromise, away from specie payment, and a step in the wrong direction. He argued that the President by the attitude assumed by him, was standing by the pledges so frequently made, but a majority of Congress had departed from these pledges. He thought the country nearer specie payments to-day than it would be in March, 1878 should this bill become a law. He had no fears in having Congress adjourn without action upon this subject, and let the whole question be remitted to the people. He had no doubt if this bill should be passed Indiana (Mr. Morton) and Illinois (Mr. Logan) would return here next year and say it was an error. He denied that Senators from the Pacific States were provincial in their views on this subject, as had been charged heretofore. The same opinions they expressed were professed by the people in New-England, Michigan, Kentucky, and other sections, and these opinions were also entertained by Daniel Webster, James Madison, and men of a former period, who were eminent statesmen.

When Mr. SARGENT concluded, the Chair (Mr. INGALLS) announced that the question was upon agreeing to the report of the Committee of Conference. No Senator taking the floor, he directed that the roll-call proceed. A violent rain-storm was prevailing at the time, and the noise upon the metallic roof was so great that a Senator could not be heard across the Chamber; therefore business had to be suspended for a short time.

Mr. STEWART took the floor, and said it was very evident that the Chair was not heard by the Senators when he called the roll to be called. He then proceeded to oppose the bill as perfected by the committee, and said the produce of the country was now being robbed by the printing-machine in making greenbacks. He did not favor any compromise. The bill was in the interest of the creditor class. It was framed so no one would understand it, and it would cost millions and millions of dollars to interpret it, as all kinds of constructions would be put upon it. He thought the bill must have originated in a wind storm or a mud storm. It was a mass of jargon, of phrases put together, which meant nothing. He opposed the eighth section of the bill in regard to the redemption of legal-tenders in bonds in 1878, and said it would be far better to fix the time for redemption in 1890, and then return to actual specie payment, and not redeem in bonds.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, referred to the fact that money was plenty, and said in the money centres of the country it was stagnant. He reviewed the causes of the panic, and denied that it was due to a lack of currency. He did not think it would hurt the American people to pause a while. If less money be invested in useless railways and unproductive enterprises during the next ten years it would be better for the country. He would be glad to see some plan perfected by which this financial question could be settled which in its practical operations would be beneficial, but he could not see his way clear to vote for this.

At 4:30 o'clock the vote was taken, and the report was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 23, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Dorsey, Ferry of Michigan, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Tipton, West, Wright—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Buckingham, Conkling, Edmunds, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Jones, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Sargent, Schurz, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Washburn—23.

Messrs. Cameron, Dennis, Lewis, and Windom, who would have voted for the report, were paired with Messrs. Cragin, Kelly, Wadleigh, and Saulsbury, who would have voted against it.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION.

On motion of Mr. West the Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up.

The Senate then, at 4:35 P. M., went into executive session, and after a short time the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS FROM INUNDATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $500,000 to enable the Secretary of War to execute the acts of April 23, 1874, and May 28, 1874, for the relief of persons suffering from the overflow of the Lower Mississippi River, of the Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama Rivers, and of the Tennessee River, the authority of the Secretary to expire on the 1st of September next, which was passed.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules, and make in order the sundry Civil Appropriations bill a section directing preference in appointments to office to be given to soldiers and sailors and their dependent relatives; to diminish and stop the expense of carrying on examinations by Boards of Commissioners or others traveling around the country at the public charge, and to stop the detailing of clerks of the departments to sit in judgment on their fellow-clerks, exercising thereby the appointing power, which is, by the Constitution, vested in the heads of the several Executive Departments, who ought to be men of sufficient discretion to appoint their own clerks without being tied up by rules and regulations imposed upon them by boards composed in whole or in part of those very clerks themselves.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and the amendments made in order—yeas 155, nays 67.

THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR'S HOME FOR THE AGED.

Mr. E. R. HOAR, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules, and make in order to the sundry Civil Appropriations bill an item of $25,000 to the Home for the Aged, under the charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor, for the completion of their building as a home for the aged in the District of Columbia. The motion was agreed to without dissent.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS BILL.

The House then, at 12:45, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, in the chair, on the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill.

The debate on the civil service reform was resumed, being limited by the House to twenty-five minutes.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, opened the discussion by an indignant protest against the criticisms of the President yesterday. It would be found, when the history of these times was considered, that the President would not suffer in comparison with any of the gentlemen who had criticised him. As a leader of the army Gen. Grant had been equal to the occasion, and had been equally great in civil as in military life. These fine rose-water specifics, and those who made them, would pass into oblivion while the great acts and the recorded utterances of the President, such as "unconditional surrender," "I mean to fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer," "Let us have peace," would become immortal. Who were the President's accusers? Men with hungry stomachs and diseased imaginations who wanted to get back to power. The people had discussed this question in 1872, and had decided it in favor of the President and of an honest Administration, and they would do it again. These accusations were the very things that would cause the people to vote again to indorse the Administration, and they would do it whenever they got a square issue at the polls.

Mr. COX, of New-York—They did not do it in Connecticut.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—The issue in Connecticut was one of whisky, and when the Democrats found that out they kicked around in their coffins.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, regarded the efforts at civil service reform as a complete and total failure, because instead of giving the clerks and other subordinates some sort of tenure of office it simply embarrassed the President in making his appointments.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, agreed with Mr. Niblack as to the failure of the experiment. He believed that the evils in the civil service were the necessary result of the existing condition of things, and that they would not be remedied without a change in the Constitution, which would localize appointments, and thus aid in the decentralization of power.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, spoke in support of his proposition for the carrying out of the civil service rules.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said that the question was not whether the civil service examination was wise or just and the best thing that could be done; it was whether the Government would any longer try to do anything to better the civil service. He hoped the gentleman would make that issue fair and square and meet it. If no further effort was to be made—if the whole matter was to be abandoned—let it be said that it was plain and square work. If it was proposed to return to the old Democratic system and regard the 70,000 or 80,000 officers as so many pawns to be played with in politics, to be traded and made merchandise of, let that be openly said and defended; but if, on the contrary, it was believed that the public offices were made for the service of the nation and not for party perquisites, then the experiment should be continued in order to see whether there was any way by which the great national shame could be at least in part abated.

Mr. Kellogg's amendment was then rejected by 48 to 108.

Mr. E. R. HOAR, of Massachusetts, offered his amendment appropriating $25,000 in aid of the building undertaken by the Little Sisters of the Poor in Washington. He advocated the amendment, stating that the charity of the Little Sisters was exercised without regard to the religious faith of those aided by them.

Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, said that such was not the information he had.

Mr. HOAR repeated his assurance that there was nothing sectarian in the work of these good women.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, said that his information coincide dwith that of Mr. Hoar.

Mr. O'BRIEN, of Maryland, stated that one of the cardinal principles of the order was that under no circumstances was the faith or even the morals of the poor inquired into.

Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, spoke in favor of the proposition in connection with a like appropriation of $25,000 for the Women's Christian Association of Washington.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, opposed both propositions, on the ground that, all over the country, there were hundreds of such institutions which were supported by private charity. He saw no reason why the Treasury of the United States should be called upon to contribute to the one any more than to the other.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, expressed regret that any suggestion of sectarianism had been put forward in this matter. If this charity were deserving, it was no matter what religious denomination had control of it. The other suggestion that had been made had not been made for the first time; it was that because in Montpelier, in Vermont, or Boston, or Knoxville there were public institutions supported by the charity of the citizens, therefore the public charitable institutions of Washington should be supported in the same way. All such arguments forget that Washington did not occupy any such relation to its citizens as other cities bore to their citizens. Washington was the capital of the whole nation; persons drifted here from every State in the Union, and it was no more fair, just, or right that the citizens of Washington should be charged with their support or held responsible if they failed to make provision for their support than it was for the people of his own State or of Mr. Willard's State to be held responsible. These institutions were national in their character, and should have national support.

Mr. COX, of New-York, complimented Mr. Maynard on his sentiments, and applied to him the couplet of Tennyson's:

"Kind words are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

The discussion having closed, Mr. Hoar's amendment was rejected.

The next item, being one of $25,000 for the Women's Christian Association of Washington, was struck out of the bill on a point of order.

Mr. CHIPMAN, a delegate from the District of Columbia, moved an appropriation of $300,000 for continuing the Washington monument, and contended, in opposition to a point of order, that there was authority of law for it in an act of the last century providing for a monument to Washington.

Mr. E. R. HOAR said that Washington had been twice executed, in Greenough's statue in the East Capitol Park, and in Clark Mills' equestrian statue in the circle.

Mr. CHIPMAN replied that these were statues, not monuments.

The Chairman (Mr. DAWES) ruled that the unfinished Washington monument was not a work of the United States heretofore authorized by law, and consequently the amendment was not in order.

On motion of Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, an item of $40,000 was inserted for a light-ship near the entrance of New-York Harbor, to mark the site of the wreck of the steam-ship Scotland. Also for a fog-bell near the entrance of New-York Harbor.

A motion of Mr. LAMISON, of Ohio, to strike out an item of $40,000 for a light-house and beacon at Mathias Point, Va., was discussed for some time, and was then adopted by a vote of 87 to 70.

Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, moved to insert an item of $15,000 for a light-house at the mouth of York River, Virginia. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, the jurisdiction of the Light-house Board was extended over the Western rivers.

On motion of Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, an item of $30,000 was inserted for a light-house at the mouth of Thunder Bay River, Michigan.

On motion of Mr. PAGE, of California, an item of $10,000 was inserted for a fog signal on Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco.

The item of $70,000 for Gatling guns for fortifications was discussed at some length, and was then struck out by 98 to 48.

On motion of Mr. WHEELER, of New York, a paragraph was inserted declaring the northern part of Woodlawn Cemetery at Elmira, N. Y., occupied by soldiers' graves, a national cemetery, so far as concerns the renewal and care of soldiers' head-stones and graves.

On motion of Mr. SOBURN, of Indiana, an appropriation of $15,000 was made to begin the publication of the official records of the war of the rebellion, both of the Union and the Confederate armies.

On motion of Mr. COBURN, an item of $25,000 was inserted for converting certain buildings in Fort Leavenworth, Kan., into a military prison.

On motion of Mr. MCCORMICK, of Arizona, an item of $4,000 was inserted for the extension of the military telegraph from Prescott to Camp Verde and Camp Apache, Arizona.

Having disposed of thirty-nine of the fifty-four pages of the bill, the committee rose.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, gave notice that he would seek the floor at 12 o'clock to-morrow, to make the conference report on the Currency bill.

The House then, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned.

A LETTER FROM SITKA.

Mr. David A. Egan, Superintendent of the Seamen's Retreat at Stapleton, Staten Island, has received the following communication from A. B. Traviers, of the Illinois:

SITKA, Sunday, May 17, 1874.

* * * On our return to Sitka we picked up the crew of the United States schooner Margaretta, and brought them to Sitka, with those portions of the wreck which the Indians did not steal—such as anchors, chains, windlass, &c. The Indians in Sitka are now fighting with one another. The fighting has lasted for three days. They have thrown up barricades of rocks, &c. In the fight this evening three were killed and two wounded. Our steamer is anchored between the two parties, who are fighting within fifty yards of the beach. They only fight when the tide is out. This evening I watched them fight from the steamer with a glass, and saw them carry off the dead, and at noon I saw them burn the bodies, it being customary among those Indians to burn their dead. In their fighting they use principally knives and spears. There is no telling when they will stop. The United States troops do not interfere to stop them for fear of trouble from them.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

James Hayes, an engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was instantly killed on the Hackensack meadows yesterday afternoon. He was in the act of crossing the track when he was struck by Engine No. 8. His body was thrown beneath the wheels and was terribly mangled. The remains were taken in charge and County Physician Buck was notified. Yesterday morning a brakeman was engaged upon the Millstone freight train when he sustained injuries which will probably result fatally. The train was passing Rahway when he fell from his car, and the wheels passed over one of his legs, completely severing it from his body. Medical attendance was secured, but his injuries are thought to be fatal.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the Treasury yesterday: From arrears of taxes and interest, $29,518 60; collection of assessments and interest, $8,468 75; market rents and fees, $126 63; water rents, $6,334 27; licenses, Mayor's office, $384 50; sewer permits, $340; vault permits, $202 73; sales vitrified stone pipe, $384 10; fees and fines, District Courts, $64. Total, $45,534 64.

THE COURTS.

THE KINGS COUNTY CHARITY COMMISSIONERS.

MOTION FOR ARREST OF JUDGMENT DENIED—THE MAJORITY OF THE COURT SENTENCE THE DEFENDANTS TO A FINE ONLY.

The case of the Kings County Charity Commissioners has at last been concluded, but concluded in such a manner as to have evoked peals of derisive laughter in the court-room yesterday. The Associate Justices of the court with Judge Daniels—Justices Johnson and Voorhees—thought fit to disagree with the Presiding Judge, and thus saved the convicted Commissioners from a sentence of imprisonment. These Justices thought that a fine of $200 would meet the justice of the case, and Judge Daniels was compelled to abide by this decision. This would certainly look like the mountain in labor bringing forth a mouse, but for the fact that the convicted officials lose their offices. This redeeming feature in the case will have, no doubt, a good effect, and the District Attorney believes the result will be the means of saving a considerable sum to the county in future.

The Court opened at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and was soon filled to its utmost capacity. District Attorney Winslow, addressing the Court, said he saw no reason why the conviction should be set aside, and, in support of his views, quoted from a decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the People against Mongeon, the rulings in that case applying, he contended, to the one now before the Court. It was laid down that a repeal of a statute by implication is not favored, and is only allowed when the inconsistency and repugnancy of the two acts are plain and unavoidable; that in this case, as in other matters, the intent of the Legislature must prevail, and a statute cannot be deemed to have been repealed by a later statute of the two, one not clearly repugnant. It was further laid down that a statute is never to be construed against the plain and obvious dictates of reason, and that it cannot be presumed that the Legislature was ignorant or unmindful of the danger of meddling with existing laws for the punishment of crime by any legislation which might prevent the punishment of offenses already committed.

The District Attorney held that the act of 1874 only changed the act of 1871 so far as related to the making of contracts. There was not a word in the act of 1874 repealing the penalties in the act of 1871, and the penal provisions of this act were not inconsistent with that of 1874. It could not be contended that the Legislature intended to condone offenses committed under the act of 1871, and he held that the act of 1874 should be held to apply only to the question of taking contracts. It was true that the Court of Appeals held that the act of 1828 was not prospective, but they upheld the conviction of the General Term on the ground that the act of 1872 did not repeal the act of 1863 so far as related to the punishment of offenses committed before the repeal of the latter act; and the same ruling would be held to apply in the present case.

Gen. Tracy expressed surprise that he should be asked to meet such an argument. He thought the only question that was to be decided was whether the act of 1828 was upheld by the Court of Appeals. He was not prepared to argue the new points raised by the District Attorney.

Court—The question is, can the act of 1874 be construed as repealing the act of 1871?

Gen. Tracy—Has your Honor any doubt about it?

Court—I have very grave doubts, so far as relates to offenses committed before the passage of the act of 1874.

Gen. Tracy—I would ask to have the case adjourned, as I have not come prepared to argue that point. I am satisfied that the case decided by the Court of Appeals does not apply to this case.

The Court declined to grant an adjournment, and said the case should be at once concluded. Gen. Tracy continued to argue that the act of 1871 was repealed by the act of 1874, and that the Court could not pass sentence for an offense against which no law exists. He also moved for an arrest of judgment on the grounds that no crime or conspiracy was charged in the indictment, as was the object of the conspiracy stated; also on the ground that the indictment did not state that the acts were committed to effect the object of the conspiracy.

The District Attorney would not waste the time of the Court by discussing these questions, but, again referring to the decision of the Court of Appeals, he held that it saved this case.

Judge Daniels said he had carefully studied the act of 1874, and he had no doubt whatever but it was the design of Senator New-England Michigan, Kentucky, and other sections, and these opinions were also entertained by Daniel Webster, James Madison, and men of a former period, who were eminent statesmen.

When Mr. SARGENT concluded, the Chair (Mr. INGALLS) announced that the question was upon agreeing to the report of the Committee of Conference. No Senator taking the floor, he directed that the roll-call proceed. A violent rain-storm was prevailing at the time, and the noise upon the metallic roof was so great that a Senator could not be heard across the Chamber; therefore business had to be suspended for a short time.

Mr. STEWART took the floor, and said it was very evident that the Chair was not heard by the Senators when he called the roll to be called. He then proceeded to oppose the bill as perfected by the committee, and said the produce of the country was now being robbed by the printing-machine in making greenbacks. He did not favor any compromise. The bill was in the interest of the creditor. It was framed so that no one would understand it, and it would cost millions and millions of dollars to interpret it, as all kinds of constructions would be put upon it. He thought the bill must have originated in a wind storm or a mud storm. It was a mass of jargon, of phrases put together, which meant nothing. He opposed the eighth section of the bill in regard to the redemption of legal-tenders in bonds in 1878, and said it would be far better to fix the time for redemption in 1890, and then return to actual specie payment, and not redeem in bonds.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, referred to the fact that money was plenty, and said in the money centres of the country it was stagnant. He reviewed the causes of the panic, and denied that it was due to a lack of currency. He did not think it would hurt the American people to pause a while. If less money be invested in useless railways and unproductive enterprises during the next ten years it would be better for the country. He would be glad to see some plan perfected by which this financial question could be settled which in its practical operations would be beneficial, but he could not see his way clear to vote for this.

At 4:30 o'clock the vote was taken, and the report was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 23, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Dorsey, Ferry of Michigan, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Tipton, West, Wright—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Buckingham, Conkling, Edmunds, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Jones, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Sargent, Schurz, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Washburn—23.

Messrs. Cameron, Dennis, Lewis, and Windom, who would have voted for the report, were paired with Messrs. Cragin, Kelly, Wadleigh, and Saulsbury, who would have voted against it.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION.

On motion of Mr. West the Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up.

The Senate then, at 4:35 P. M., went into executive session, and after a short time the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS FROM INUNDATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	West. Union	s3. 72	100	Erie Railway	s3. 29½
500	do	c. 72¼	900	do	c. 29⅝
2400	do	s3. 72	300	do	c. 29⅝
100	do	c. 72	100	do	s3. 29⅝
500	do	c. 72	200	do	c. 29⅝
10	do	s3. 72¼	100	do	s3. 29⅝
300	Pacific Mail	c. 41¾	100	Del., Lack. & W.	109½
100	do	s3. 41¾	500	Lake Shore	s3. 73
200	North-western	39½	1700	do	c. 73
200	Rock Island	95⅛	100	do	s3. 73
100	do	96¼	500	do	c. 73
300	Union Pacific	25¼	100	do	s3. 73⅛
100	do	s3. 25⅜	100	do	c. 73
100	do	s3. 25⅜	200	Tel. & Wab.	35¼
100	do	s3. 25¼	200	do	c. 35⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,900	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	116¼	$25,000 U. S. 5-20 C.
800	U. S. 5-20 C.	112⅝	67
10,000	U. S. 5-20C., '65	117⅜	120⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20C., '67	117⅞	10,000 U. S. 5-20C., '65
	19	117⅞	120¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s, old	81	100 P. M. S. S. Co.
10,000	Tenn. 6s, N.S.	61¾	400
1,000	do	62	300
1,000	Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup	62	100
6,000	Tenn. 6s, new		100
	do. coup	62	100
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st		100
	do	82½	100
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st		100
	M. La C. Div	87½	200
2,000	C. & N. W. C.		800
	G. Bds	78½	200
3,000	C. & N. W. G. B. Bds	78	500
1,000	C., C. & I. 1st	99½	1500
5,000	Ind. 1st 7s, c.	108	2500
1,000	Ind. 2d do	100	500
2,000	Ohio & M. Con	91½	200
5,000	Cen. P. G. Bds	92½	100
16,000	U. P. R. 1st M.	90⅜	100
1,000	do	86½	200
12,000	U. P. 7s L. G	80	400
1,000	U. P. 8. Fund	90	200
1,000	T., P. & W. 1st		200
	East Div	78	900
1,000	M. & Es. 7s, '71	94⅝	100
44	Bank of Com.	122	3
13	Am. Ex. Bk	119	400
30	Met. Bk	135	200
25	Del. & H. Can.	117¼	1200
300	W. U. Tel	72⅜	300
800	do	71¾	400
100	do	72¼	100
100	do. Sunday	72¼	10
100	do	72⅛	10
1800	do	72⅜	100
400	do	72⅝	200
300	do	72¼	800
5	Adams Ex	107½	200
200	Am. Ex.	53	100
500	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	96¼	100
500	do	96¾	200
200	do	96¾	200
700	do	96¾	200
100	do	96¾	200
100	U. P. R.	36½	200
600	do	25⅜	300
100	do	25⅝	200
100	do	25⅝	200
200	C. & N. W. R. R.	39⅜	40
600	do	39⅝	10
100	do	39⅝	300
400	do	39⅜	200
24	N. J. C. R. R.	107½	50
100	do	107¾	500

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100	West. Union	72¾	500	Union Pac	25⅛
50	do	72¾	100	do	25⅜
400	do	72¾	10	Lake Shore	73
10	Wells-Fargo Ex	79½	100	do	73⅛
200	Pacific Mail	42¾	100	do	73⅜
100	do	42¾	100	Pittsburgh	87½
100	N. Y. C. & Hud	98½	20	North-western	39¾
200	Erie Railway	29⅝	100	do	39⅞
600	do	s30. 29⅝	500	Rock Island	96¼
100	do	29⅝	50	do	96¾
200	do	s30. 29⅝	200	Del., Lack & W	109⅝
200	do	29¾	400	Tol. & Wab	35¼
100	do	29¾	100	Ran. & St. L. R.	18½
100	do	s3. 29¾	200	Pacific R. of Mo	41½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64	$5,000	U. S. 10-40 C.
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67	25,000	U. S 5s, C., '81

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, n. S.	62	600 Erie R.
4,000	S. Car. 6s, J. & J.	20	300 do
	J. & J.	20	300 do
3,000	Erie 4th	96¾	900 do
13,000	N. J. C. 1st		100 do
	do	108¼	500 do
1,000	N. J. C. Con.	102	100 do
100	do		100 do
	b. c.	100	300 do
8,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st	95¼	100 Lk. S. & M. S.
10,000	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	94	200 do
	Chic. 2d.	102	100 do
10,000	N. Y. C. 1st		100 do
	Reg	109	500 do
1,000	Cen. P. G. bds.	93	200 do
3,000	Pacific 1st	86¾	1700 do
1,000	W. Shore 1st	80	100 do
20	German Ax.	50	100 Panama
5	American Ex.	60½	700 Union Pac
10	Am. Ex.	53	100 do
288	United S. Ex.	68	100 Clev. & P. G.
400	West. U. Tel.	72¾	100 C. & N. W.
200	do	72¾	200 do
400	do	72¾	100 do
300	do	72¾	200 Chic. & R. I.
200	do	72¾	200 do
1600	P. M. S. S. Co.	42¾	300 do
400	do	42¾	400 do
200	do	42¾	400 C., Mil. St. P.
600	do	42¾	100 do
200	do	42¾	100 Tel., & W.
300	do	42½	100 do
100	do	42¾	100 do
100	do	42½	21 P. F. W. & C.
100	do	42¾	5 Tobacco
100	N. Y. C. & H.	98¼	100 N. Y. N. H. & H.
100	do	98¾	10 Albany & Sus
200	At. & P. Pf.	18½	150 C., C. & I. C.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

300	West. Union	72¾	100	Erie Railway	s30. 29
200	do	72¾	700	do	29⅛
100	do	s5. 72¼	100	Panama	103
100	do	72¼	100	do	s3. 108
100	do	72¾	400	Union Pac	s3. 25⅝
200	Pac. Mail	s3. 42⅝	200	do	s3. 25¾
100	do	s3. 42¼	20	Pittsburg	87½
100	do	42¼	100	North-western	39⅞
100	do	s3. 42¼	100	St. Paul	47⅜
400	do	42¼	500	do	33¾
300	do	42¼	300	do	s3. 33¾
100	do	s3. 42¼	200	Del., Lack & W	109½
200	Lake Shore	73⅛	500	St. Paul pf	53¾
10	do	73⅛	100	Tol. & Wab	35¼
400	do	s3. 73¼	100	do	35⅜
1000	do	s3. 73½			

FRIDAY, June 12, P. M.

Business in the Wall street markets is extremely dull in nearly all lines. Money is very plenty; and to the leading borrowers on call the rates are barely 2@2¼ ₱ cent., with the best discounts quoted at 5@5½ ₱ cent. per annum. The City bank clearings are down to $56,335,472. From London the report is also of unusual ease, with a further addition of £107,000 to the bullion reserve of the Bank of England. Rather freer dealings are noted in Foreign Exchange, the main transactions being at $4 87¼@$4 88, and $4 90@$4 90½ to the £ sterling, though higher figures are named by prominent drawers. The engagements of Specie for to-morrow's steamers this afternoon are only $650,000, of which $450,000 are in gold coin. The Customs yield, to-day, $279,000. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $46,000 of coin interest, and $96,000 in redemption of called Five-Twenties. Gold is a shade higher, ranging from 110⅞ @ 111¼, and leaving off at 111⅛, but without noticeable activity. The speculative movement is not important. The Gold Exchange Bank clearings are as low as $24,169,000. The dry goods imports this week are $1,288,928, as against $1,215,938 same week last year. The amount marketed is $1,205,551.

The course of Gold thus far, this week, has been as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Monday	110⅝	110⅞	110⅛	110⅛
Tuesday	110⅛	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
Wednesday	110⅜	111⅜	110⅜	111
Thursday	111	111⅜	110⅞	111
Friday	111	111⅜	110⅞	111

Highest price of gold this year, (in April)....114¾
Lowest price of gold this year, (in January,)....110⅛

The Gold Exchange Bank reports its daily clearings and resulting balances thus:

	Gold Clearances.	Gold Balances.	Currency Balances.
Monday	$66,985,000	$1,353,905	$1,529,595
Tuesday	45,639,000	1,778,765	1,991,597
Wednesday	36,948,000	1,819,230	2,034,989
Thursday	57,490,000	1,136,063	1,966,026
Friday	24,169,000	976,226	1,079,425

The Customs revenue at this port this week has been as follows: On Monday, $291,000; Tuesday, $414,000; Wednesday, $364,000; Thursday, $387,000; Friday, $279,000.

The Sub-Treasury coin disbursements thus far this week on coin interest account and in redemption of called 5-20s have been as follows:

	Coin Interest Payments.	Redeemed 5-20s.
Monday, June 8	$66,000	$92,000
Tuesday, June 9	96,000	16,000
Wednesday, June 10	47,000	10,000
Thursday, June 11	73,000	31,000
Friday, June 12	46,000	96,000

Last week's City Bank currency clearances were $444,888,492, or a daily average of $74,148,082. Monday's currency clearings were $74,156,882; Tuesday's, $66,622,129; Wednesday's, $67,910,721; Thursday's, $61,966,663; to-day's, $56,335,472.

In the Stock line the current trade is very light. The speculative temper is not confident. The market, however, seems a trifle stronger to-day, with prices quoted ½@¾ ₱ cent. higher on the general list. Erie fluctuates, as usual, and is the exception of depression, being this evening ⅛ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday. Rumors are again abundant, and generally adverse to the property, but are without confirmation. The Public Funds make a firmer showing as to values, with some increase of demand from investment buyers. State bonds are generally dull. Railway mortgages are quiet, as a rule. Central Pacific Sixes are up to 93, and in fair request. Union Pacific Sixes steady at 86¾@ 86¾. The general market closes tamely.

Closing Quotations—June 12.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	113¼	113½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	117⅛	117⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120	120¼
American Gold	111	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 88	$4 87¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98	98
Chicago and Rock Island	96	96⅝
Pacific Mail	41¾	42¼
St. Paul Common	33½	33½
St. Paul Preferred	53	53
Western Union	72	72¼
Union Pacific	25¼	25⅜
Lake Shore	73	73⅛
Toledo and Wabash	35¼	35
North-west	39¼	39¼
North-west Preferred	54½	55
Delaware and Lackawanna	109¼	109¼
Central of New-Jersey	107	107
Panama	107½	107½
Erie	29⅞	29¼
Ohio and Mississippi	23¼	23⅜

The latest bids for the Public Funds were as follows:

U. S. Cur. 6s	114⅜	U. S. '65, coup	119⅝
U. S. 6s, '81, reg	116⅜	U. S. '67, reg	116¼
U. S. 6s, '81, coup	121⅛	U. S. '67, coup	120⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '62, reg	113½	U. S. '68, reg	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, '62, coup	113⅝	U. S. '68, coup	120⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '64, reg	116	U. S. 10-40s, reg	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, '64, coup	116¾	U. S. 10-40s, coup	113⅝
U. S. '65, reg	116¼	U. S. 5s, '81, reg	113⅜
U. S. 5-20, '65, coup	117⅜	U. S. 5s, '81, ex. coup	113⅞
U. S. '65, new, reg	116		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 12.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	
City 6s, new	104	104⅜
Camden and Amboy	125	125¼
Pennsylvania Central	49¾	49⅞
Reading	57	57
Lehigh Valley	60⅞	61
Catawissa Preferred	31	41⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	18⅝	18¾
Northern Central	37	37⅛
Lehigh Navigation	35½	35¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	98¼	99

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 27th of May gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,163,618	Increase... £3,556
Public deposits	7,023,992	Increase... 238,840
Other deposits	17,993,472	Decrease... 195,222
Gov't securities	13,903,461	No alteration.
Other securities	18,200,419	Decrease... 523,239
Notes unemployed	10,258,185	Increase... 592,605

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,770,795, being a decrease of £377,035, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,760,235, showing an increase of £144,400, when compared with the preceding return.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ IT IS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE HOLDERS OF the Six per Cent. guaranteed bonds of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company, and of the Seven per Cent. first mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company that they either call upon or send their addresses to

KING, FINNEY & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway, New-York.

☞ CLAIMS AGAINST JAY COOKE & CO.,
Bought by
H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

☞ $200,000 MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL GOLD Firsts, wanted in exchange for a large tract of real estate near Fordham. Principals only need apply: Box No. 1,725 General Post Office, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 12, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pks	4	Leather, sides	3,330
Copper, bbls	74	Tallow, pks	164
Copper, ingots	39	Starch, pkgs	100
Cotton, bales	812	Crude Turp., bbls	537
Flour, bbls	10,712	Beef, pks	78
Meal, bbls	120	Pork, pks	561
Wheat, bushels	81,260	Cut meats, pks	408
Corn, bushels	58,800	Lard, tcs	210
Oats, bushels	20,975	Butter, pkgs	5,802
Rye, bushels	48	Cheese, pkgs	5,481
Dried Fruit, pkgs	29	Pea-nuts, bags	147
Eggs, bbls	2,081	Tea, pkgs	55
Beans, bbls	102	Tobacco, hhds	278
Hemp, bales	5	Tobacco, bales	1,201
Hides, bdls	253	Wool, bales	149
Hides, bush	3,196	Whisky, bbls	515
Spts. Turp., bbls	664		

BOOTS AND SHOES—The jobbing trade is fairly active, the demand being mainly for goods suited to the local and near-by trade, at about steady prices. In the wholesale line business is very dull and quotations are more or less nominal. Through the auction rooms the distribution of stock has been progressing quite freely, but prices in very few instances have been satisfactory.

COFFEE—Rio has been further advanced ⅛c. ₱ lb., in view of the Rio telegrams, which have been more favorable to holders. The demand has been more active. Sales, 4,400 bags by the Charleston on private terms, and 630 bags by the Ontario at 21c., gold. There has been more inquiry for other kinds, which have also been held with more confidence; 629 sales Mexican sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quoted a shade lower for early delivery, on a limited inquiry. Sales, 466 bales to shippers, 344 bales to spinners, and 17 bales to speculators. A fair business has been reported for forward delivery, opening ¼c. 25-16c. ₱ lb. off yesterday's figures, and closing more steadily. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,000 bales, (of which 7,300 bales were last evening, and 15,700 bales to-day,) and 4,209 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with Inman for delivery during June, 15½c.; July, 15 7-16c.; August, 17 21-32c.; September, 17 17-32c.@17 9-16c.; October, 17 5-16c.; November, 17 1-16c.; December, 17 1-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 812 bales, (including 480 bales from Norfolk, 45 bales from Wilmington, N. C., 73 bales from Wilmington, N. C., and 214 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,717 bales, and for the week 13,716 bales, against 16,518 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,691,778 bales, against 3,443,207 bales the previous season. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 13,828 bales; to the Continent, 1,712 bales; stock in New-York, 129,109 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 274,098 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14½	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16¼	16¼	16⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	16⅝	16¾	16 15-16	16 15-16
Low Middling	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
Middling	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	18⅜
Good Middling	19¼	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been on a restricted scale, as a rule, with the advantage as to price decidedly in favor of buyers. Shipping Extras have been in fairly active demand, but the bids have been generally lower, and unsatisfactory to sellers, checking operations. Trade and Family Extras slow of sale, and irregular as to values. Superfine and No. 2 quiet and nominal. The sales since our last have been 19,650 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $3 85@$4 50; inferior to choice superfine State and Western at $4 00@$5 25, chiefly at $4 75@$5; inferior to fair good Extra State, $5 75@$6 25, chiefly at $5 90@$6 20; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extras at $6 25@$7 35; poor to very good Shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$6 35, chiefly at $5 85@$6 25; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 85@$6 35; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 85@$6 65 ₱ bbl., and trade and family extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales have been 8,950 bbls. shipping extras within our range.

Southern Flour has been more active, but at easier prices. The demand has been mostly for low grade stock for export on the basis of $5 50@$7, chiefly $6 50 ₱ bbl., at which rate 700 bbls. were disposed of. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 90@$7 50 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extra ₱ bbl. Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in more request and quoted firm in price at from $4 80@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 85....Corn-meal has been more active within the range of $4@$4 45 for very inferior to choice Yellow Western, $4 25@$4 40 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine; the reported sales since our last have been 1,500 bbls., chiefly Brandywine and Western Yellow.

FRUITS—There has been a light business in foreign dried at steady prices. Sales, 800 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 90; 200 bbls. Currants at 6¾c.; 500 bbls. loose Muscatel Raisins at $3 50; 200 cases Sardines on private terms, and 250 bags Brazil Nuts at 7c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately active, the main inquiry having been for stock wanted for prompt shipment, opening rather more firmly, in view of the light arrivals, but closing barely steady at about yesterday's final quotations, influenced in part by the higher range of Chicago and Milwaukee. Winter has been quiet at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 182,000 bushels at $1 45@$1 51 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 51 for strictly prime Minnesota; $1 50@$1 56 for prime Milwaukee, and $1 46@$1 47 for Chicago; $1 46@$1 47 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mainly at $1 47 for boat-loads; $1 43@$1 45 for fair to very choice No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 42@$1 43 for fair ordinary to choice No. 2 Chicago do., chiefly at $1 42½ for average samples; $1 38@$1 50 for ungraded Spring; $1 48 for White Minnesota Spring; $1 53@$1 56 for Red Western, and $1 60, in part, for White do. Some demand has been noted for Spring Wheat for forward delivery, but the bids have been generally 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel under the views of sellers, checking operations....Corn has been scarce and in good demand, for export and home use, at an advance of 2c.@ 2½c. ₱ bushel, closing, however, tamely and less firmly. Sales have been reported of 109,000 bushels at 84c.@87½c. for very poor to choice Mixed Western, mainly on the basis of 87c. for prime boat-loads, closing dull, with this price asked; 88c.@ 88c. for Yellow Western, and 90c.@93c. for White do. And for forward delivery, 16,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, August option, at 85½c. ₱ bushel....Rye, Barley, and Malt dull and heavy within the previous range....Oats have been offered less freely and quoted fully 1c. ₱ bushel higher on a fair demand, mostly for the better grades, for trade purposes. Sales have been reported of 54,000 bushels at 62c.@65¼c. for poor to strictly choice Mixed Western, afloat; chiefly at 64c. for fair average and equal to 65¼c. for strictly choice stock, with 62c. bid for good average stock in store, and 63c.@71c. for White Western....Feed rather quiet within the range of $21@$30 ₱ ton....Hay and Straw as last quoted.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales, 2,300 rolls Domestic Cloth at 11¾c.@11¾c.; market otherwise dull and quotations nominal.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 1,000 sold at 2 7-16c., currency; market otherwise very quiet within previous range.

HIDES—Steady but inactive; sales 3,000 Montevideos, 200 Wet-salted Texas, and 150 City Slaughter on private terms.

HOPS—Have arrived more freely, and have been in less demand, under more favorable crop reports. American, new, good to choice, quoted steady at 25c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@20c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 25c.@ 30c.; Bavarians, (factory,) 20c.@25c.; English, 30c.@ 35c.; Belgians, (nominal) 19c.@22c.; California, 26c.@35c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 545 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Ernest Wells, 21,460 bales, against 22,727 bales same time last year, and the imports of Foreign since Sept. 1, 18,488 bales, against 20,681 bales same time last year.

LEATHER—The inquiry is on a moderate scale for most descriptions, on the basis of about previous quotations. Hemlock Sole is in fair supply, the offering comprising a very full proportion of the less desirable qualities, while the better grades, especially middle and overweights, are not plenty. There is some call for Oak-tanned and Union Crop, but with the advantage as to values rather in favor of purchasers. The export movement is moderate. The demand for Upper Leather is very slack, but values show no material alteration. Morocco is held with increasing confidence, though not to much request at the moment. The favorite qualities of City Harness stock have been attracting rather more attention at firm rates. We quote sole: Hemlock tannages, Light, 27½c.@28c.; Slaughter Axes, 25c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Medium, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@ 28½c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29½c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@26c. ₱ lb....Crop Slaughtered thus: Light Backs, 38c.@39c.; Middle Backs, 36c.@40c.; Heavy Backs, 32½c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ₱ lb....Texas thus: Light Crop, 39c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ₱ lb.

METALS—A more quiet inquiry prevails for Ingot Copper at firm rates; 425,000 lbs. Lake at 24½c.@ 24¾c. for prompt, and 24c. for June and July deliveries. Yew Sheathing quoted at 38c.; old do., 22c.@22½c. Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....The Iron market has been dull throughout; quotations nominally unaltered. Coltness quoted at $36@$37 50; Glengarnock, $36@ Langloan, $37; Carnbroe, $35 50@$36; Eglinton, $34@$35. American Pig quoted at $32@$34; No. 2 do., $30; Forge, $26@$28; English Rails at $62, gold; American Rails, at works, $56@$60; Rails at $56@ $240; Wrought Scrap, $38@$40....Pig Lead has been very quiet, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 37½ @$6 50; and American at $6 65@$6 75. Spelter has been in slack demand at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, for foreign, and 7c.@11c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been dull and heavy; quoted at 23¾c., gold, Straits, 21¾c.@22c., do. for English; 20c. for Banca. Tin Plates have been inactive at unchanged figures; sales, 500 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $9 50....Iron Ores quiet and firm. Sales of 1,500 tons Charcoal quoted at $10 50@$10 75; L. C. Coke, $7 50 @$8; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 75, Coke Terne, $7 25@$8, gold....Zinc quite dull at 8¼c.@8¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The dealings in invoices have been comparatively unimportant. Few desirable cargoes have been on the market, and the offerings are not to the views of buyers. A cargo of 192 hhds., 25 tcs., and 25 bbls. Barbados, recently disposed of, on private terms, was taken for trade purposes. An invoice of 199 hogsheads and 50 tierces of Cienfuegos, and a cargo of puncheons and 154 bbls. do., just arrived, have not yet been marketed, the latter represented as being held at 44c. A cargo of 325 puncheons and 50 tierces Shipping Extra Cuba at 32c.@33c.; 160 cases 1872 do. at 27½c.@32c.; 300 cases 1873 do., 45 cases 1872 Pennsylvania, and 30 cases 1872 Muscovado on private terms; 70 hhds. and 50 tcs. Muscovado at private terms; 116,500 lbs. Texas at 20c.@35c.; 5,000 lbs. Florida at 30c.@36c.; 30,000 lbs. and 40,000 lbs. California Spring at 31c.@36½c.; 171 bales do., at Boston, for this market, and 2,000 lbs. California Pulled on private terms; 210 bales, and 65,000 lbs. California Fall at 19c.@26c.; 150 bales Montevideo, and 9,000 lbs. Montevideo Lamb on private terms; 35,000 lbs. Mestiza Pulled at 70c.@80c.; 95 bales and 50,000 lbs. Cape, mainly at 36c.@36½c.; 25,000 lbs. Carpet Wool at 8c.; 120 bales and 70,000 lbs. Australian at 52c.@55c., 10 bales washed Donskoi on private terms; and 16,500 lbs. Nails, part at 28c. Advices from Ohio report the asking price for New Clip there as 45c.@50c., which rates are much above the views of purchasers.

FREIGHTS—Berth room, especially for grain, has been quoted firmer, with a fair demand noted for accommodations. The chartering movement has been generally limited, with rates quoted weak and irregular. A moderate inquiry has been reported for vessels suited to the state trade....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 650 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 7¾d.@8¼d.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 8¼d. ₱ bushel; 430 bxs. Bacon at 30s.; 2,500 bxs. Cheese at 35s. ₱ ton....For London, by sail, 5,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 8¼d. ₱ 60 lbs., and, by steam, 5,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 32,000 bushels Grain, in bbls. at 9½d.@10d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 bxs. cheese, via Southampton, at 50s. ₱ ton. And an American ship, 1,630 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo, at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton....For the Clyde, by German bark, 685 tons, hence, with about 4,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 7½d. ₱ bbl....For Cardiff, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 8d.@8½d., chiefly at 8¼d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 531 tons, hence, with 3,200 quarters Grain, (a rechartered,) at 6s.; a bark, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., (rumored,) at 6s. 9d.; short lay days; another, hence, with about 2,500 quarters do., (also rumored,) at 6s.; an Italian bark, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter; a Norwegian bark, 498 tons, with about 3,700 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 1½d. ₱ bbl....For Havre, Antwerp, or Dunkirk, a Norwegian bark, 509 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Flour, at 3s. ₱ bbl....For United Kingdom, an American bark, 440 tons, with Timber, from Richmond, on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 100 tons Provisions, at 50s. ₱ ton; and a Norwegian ship, 748 tons, with about 5,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. ₱ bbl., with option of Bremen....For the Continent, two German barks, 376 and 500 tons, with full cargoes of Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms....For Danzig, a Norwegian ship, 498 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d., and a British brig, 441 tons, hence with about 2,700 bbls. do., same rate....For Cadiz, an American brig, 492 tons, hence with Light Pipe Staves at $33, and back with Salt at 11c. Also, an American brig, 398 tons, hence with Staves on the basis of $43 for extra heavy Pipe....For a Mediterranean port direct, an Italian bark, 417 tons, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 422 tons, hence with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. and £10 gratuity....For Odessa, a Norwegian bark, 360 tons, hence with about 5,000 cases Petroleum at 35c., and 2,000 bbls. Resin at 5s.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 12.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 33c. Resin unsettled, no sales. Crude Turpentine steady: $1 85 for Hard, $2 35 for Dip, and $3 50 for Virgin. Tar dull at $2.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 12, 1874.

The Cattle trains due at Harsimus Cove on yesterday forenoon did not arrive on time, and in consequence several of the herds stood over, and were sold on this forenoon, when 32 cars of fresh Cattle were due, but did not arrive until late, and were not cleared off at noon. On both days prices ranged from 8¾c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weights from 4¾ to 7¾ cwt., on 55 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows continue slow of sale at our last quotations. Calves sold from 4¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; Veals from 9c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Sheep are very slow of sale from 4¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Lambs are fair of sale, generally in large lots, from 7½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., with selected lots from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb. There are no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed were slow yesterday from 7c.@7¼c. ₱ lb., and opened at the same rates on this forenoon, with an improved feeling.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove.—Coney & McPherson sold for selves 260 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c. @12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for Meyers & Seymour 30 good Ohio Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 64 still-fed Ohio and Cherokee Steers from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for selves, shipped by J. M. Hunter, 34 Texan Steers direct from the Plains at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; 480 Missouri Steers, from fair to good, from 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight from 4¾ cwt. to 7¼ cwt.; for Seymour & Meyers 34 still-fed Ohio Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weights 5½ cwt. Had on sale 16 cars of freshly arrived Beeves. M. Goldschmidt sold for Morris, Waixels & Co., 47 good Illinois Steers, at 12c. ₱ lb., weights from 7¼ cwt. to 7¾ cwt.; 155 generally good Illinois Steers, from 11¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7¾ cwt.; had on sale 1 car fresh Beeves. B. Gillette sold for selves 29 good Illinois Steers, from 12c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., 30 good Southern Ohio Steers, at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; had on sale 1 car of fresh-arrived Beeves. P. Samuels sold

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Matinée at 2. ELISABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—Signor Tommaso Salvini, Signora Isolina Piamonti.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY.—Miss Maud Granger, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. McKee Rankin. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FATE.—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Charles Leclercq. Matinée at 1:30.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LADY OF THE LAKE.—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THE SEVEN DWARFS—VARIETY. Matinée at 2.

BETANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour. Matinée at 2.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

ROBINSON HALL.—THE ROYAL MARIONETTES. Matinée at 2.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Mr. WILLIAM BLACK'S *new and original story, "A Fight for a Wife," written expressly for this journal, will be published* COMPLETE *in* THE NEW-YORK TIMES *of to-morrow.*

On Sunday, June 28, we shall print a new story from the pen of Mr. BRET HARTE, *entitled "A Passage in the Life of Mr. John Oakhurst," written expressly for* THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The managers of THE TIMES *beg to announce that they are making arrangements with a number of the most eminent American and foreign authors for original contributions to the Sunday edition, the particulars of which will shortly be announced.*

THE CHURCHES AND PASTORS OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In THE TIMES *of Monday, May 18, appeared the first of a series of articles on the Churches of the Metropolis and vicinity, with authentic biographical sketches of their Pastors. The articles in question comprise a complete and trustworthy history of the several congregations, full lists of the society's officers, besides other matters of general interest, a biographical sketch of the Pastor, and a verbatim report of the sermon on the previous Sabbath. The articles thus far printed comprise:*

1. MAY 18.—*St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Cyrus D. Foss.*
2. MAY 25.—*Trinity Church, Rev. Morgan Dix.*
3. JUNE 1.—*Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Hall.*
4. JUNE 8.—*Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D.*

The fifth article of the series will be devoted to a history of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Rev. Dr. Chapin, with an account of the origin of Universalism, and its planting in America. It will appear in THE TIMES *of Monday next.*

No pains will be spared in the preparation of these articles, and they will be found of great interest and value to all our readers.

There must be more than one "distinguished gentleman" at this moment, in and out of Congress, who watches with secret dismay the success of the President's financial flank movement. They see that almost everywhere the President is receiving *kudos*—even the "Liberals" think he is a very nice sort of man after all; not quite such a "fool" as they called him in 1872. He appears to know better than some people how to steer. Yet the same opportunity was open to others besides the President. We took the liberty, last Fall, of forewarning our respected leaders that if they lacked the courage to deal properly with the financial question, they would find themselves in a very unpleasant position toward the Summer of 1874. And now here they are—"up a tree." We could point out without much difficulty half a dozen members of Congress who are by no means in so good a position for the great contest of 1876 as they were (or thought they were) a few months ago. They have played unintentionally into the hands of the President, and, as we had occasion to remind HORACE GREELEY'S followers two years ago, people who take Gen. GRANT for a simpleton don't quite know the kind of man they have to deal with. He is now the only prominent man in the Republican Party who is making any headway. And how do our distinguished friends in Congress like that? Do they still fancy that a private barrel-organ or two will enable them to recover their lost ground?

The bankers and brokers seem at last to have made up their minds that the proposed tax on the sale of bonds and other securities will not be of great benefit to them, or to the public. When this strange tax was approved by the House, we called attention to it, alone among public journals—and now our protests are being repeated, in almost our own words, by those active journals which are generally asleep when mischief is brewing. The *Tribune* uttered yesterday a feeble echo of our remarks, and next week the *Herald* will follow suit. It is scarcely possible to believe that the new tax will be agreed to by the Senate, but we advise the bankers and brokers to keep their eyes upon it, or they may have something by which to remember the present session of Congress not precisely agreeable to their feelings.

Among the products of a period of loose political cohesion, not the least remarkable is the German Citizens' Party, which calls itself "*Die Deutsch-Amerikanische Unabhängige Bürger-Association von New-York.*" This new political organization is said to be the product of a union among "German-speaking Democrats, Republicans, Liberal-Republicans, and Reformers." This is a mingling of creeds with a vengeance, and, considering the fact that to the old Tammany intriguer MAGNUS GROSS belongs the chief credit of compounding the mixture, it would be decidedly over-sanguine to expect from the new party any very healthy influence on current politics. Its platform promises fairly enough, but in these days people are apt to interpret platforms by the character of their authors.

The House yesterday did what it could to kill civil service reform by refusing the appropriation requested by the President to meet the ordinary expenditures. We do not know how far it may be possible for Gen. GRANT to maintain the machinery of the reform without this appropriation. It is reported from Washington that he can substantially enforce the reform without it, and that he will do so. We hope he will. But that will not make the course of the House less disgraceful. The motives assigned for that course are various, but the real motive is the desire of the members for the patronage of which the reform deprives them. It is absurd to say that the reform is a failure. It has not accomplished all its friends hoped; but it has accomplished very much. It has materially lessened the interference of politicians in the departments; it has improved the character of large classes of subordinate officers, and it has greatly increased the efficiency of the service. So far from its being a failure, the only difficulty has been that its application has not been sufficiently extended. Yet, in the face of party pledges, to the injury of the public service, from motives of self-interest, and in the spirit of the lowest demagoguery, the House, under the lead of a corrupt and shameless jobber in patronage, refuses an appropriation to the reform. Surely the members who did this do not lack courage. They dare, on the eve of an election, to defy the best opinion of the country, and to betray its most obvious interests. They may not reap their reward immediately, but they will get it, sooner or later.

Nothing could be more uncertain than the fate of the Finance bill recommended by the Conference Committee. It has passed the Senate by a very light vote, which showed very insignificant changes from the previous votes given by that body. Whether it will be adopted by the House, no one can say; and whether, if the House adopts it, it will be approved by the President, or vetoed, or allowed to die under the limitation imposed by the Constitution, it is equally impossible to foretell. Meantime, the only persons anxious for its final passage and approval are the inflationists.

Bos locutus est; the Associate Justices of the Brooklyn Court of Sessions have at last found a tongue. It has long been an inscrutable puzzle to the uninitiated for what purpose a couple of stolid countrymen were yearly elected to sit on either side of the presiding judge of the highest criminal tribunal of Kings County. Nobody ever credited them with the slightest knowledge of law, nobody ever heard of their opinion being asked on a ruling of the court, and if the Judge went through the formality of exchanging a few words with them before pronouncing sentence, that was considered as merely necessary to act out the practical legislative joke that placed them on the bench. But the Associate Justices have broken the discreet silence of years in a way that will attract some attention to their existence. They took the liberty of differing from Judge DANIELS in regard to the sentence of the convicted Commissioners of Charities. The Judge very properly, proposed to send the Commissioners to prison; the Associate Justices thought a fine of $200 would meet the case, and so for once became the court themselves. Now, that Justices VOORHEES and JOHNSON have declared themselves to be something more than a judicial fiction, the next Legislature would do well to take them out of the way of repeating yesterday's performance.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The action thus far taken by Congress in regard to the distribution of the Geneva award is calculated to disgrace us in the eyes of the civilized world, and to involve in discredit the principle of arbitration. It is not too late to retrace the steps taken. The Senate has shown, by the only full vote taken that it understands the subject, and that it is prepared to treat it wisely and honorably. The House, after much bullying by BUTLER, gave only a small majority for his shameful propositions. It is quite possible, therefore, that if the Senate demanded a conference committee, a proper bill might yet be passed. In the hope that this may be done, we shall again briefly state the facts in the case, and the disposition of it which justice and national good faith demand.

The United States recovered from Great Britain fifteen and a half millions of dollars. This sum was in payment of the value of certain specified vessels and cargoes destroyed by such rebel cruisers as Great Britain was held responsible for, and also in payment of direct losses accruing from the destruction of those vessels. What is the duty of the United States in regard to this money? It is evident that it belongs to those who suffered the injuries for which Great Britain was held responsible. It cannot belong to any one else. The treaty was made to obtain compensation to those who had suffered loss. So far as losses were involved in the treaty at all, they were the losses of individuals. The tribunal at Geneva so decided. When the United States put in a claim for certain general and indirect damages, they were ruled out by a unanimous vote of all the arbitrators, including our own appointee, Mr. ADAMS. The first, and, for that matter, the entire duty of the United States is, therefore, to ascertain who were the actual sufferers, and to pay them out of the money it has received for that purpose.

The simplest way of doing this would be to refer all claimants to the courts—either to the regular Federal Courts, or to some tribunal specially established to hear these cases. This is what the Senate at one time voted to do, excluding from the consideration of the court the claims rejected by the Geneva Tribunal. Of these latter, there are two classes—first, the claims for losses inflicted by vessels for which Great Britain was not held responsible; and secondly, claims for losses caused by the payment of enhanced rates of insurance. Excluding these, the Senate at one time voted to refer all other claims to a special tribunal, whose decision, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court, was to be binding on the Government. This action of the Senate was subsequently reversed by a parliamentary trick, advantage being taken of the absence of a number of Senators who had favored it.

In the House, Mr. BUTLER succeeded in obtaining a different solution of the question. The bill which was passed under his leadership, and in opposition to the views of the best lawyers and the most upright members of the House, utterly disregards the judgment of the Geneva Tribunal. It admits claims upon the award for damage inflicted by vessels for which the arbitrators, including Mr. ADAMS, refused to hold Great Britain accountable, and for whose depredations they refused to make Great Britain pay. The bill also admits the claims for war premiums, (which are held mainly by a few Eastern men on speculation,) though these also, it will be remembered, were distinctly rejected by the tribunal. Not content with this, Mr. BUTLER also undertakes to shut out from even a hearing a large class of claimants, except on conditions which, in the first place, it is impossible to fulfill, and which, in the second place, are utterly unjust. These claimants are the insurance companies, and Mr. BUTLER says they shall not be paid unless they can show, not that they suffered loss—no one denies that—but that the losses they suffered were not made up to them by the war premiums they received. This cannot be shown, because in a great proportion of cases the money received as premiums for war risks was not accounted for separately, and no examination of the books of the company could be made to show the net result of war premiums and war losses. But if it could be shown, it is not just to demand that it should be, because the claim of the companies rests on a fact with which their net loss or gain on their general business has nothing to do. This fact is, that the companies have paid the owners of the property destroyed by the cruisers its full value, and have paid them, in addition, the premium they gave for the insurance, and, by that payment, have become entitled to every possible claim the owners have on the property or its proceeds. If the owner had been uninsured, even Mr. BUTLER concedes that he ought to be paid out of the award. But whatever right he could in any case have for compensation for the property, the insurance company now has, because it has paid for it. It makes no difference whether the sum total of the company's dealings brought gain or loss. It has fairly paid for the owner's right under the award in the case of any vessel destroyed by a cruiser named by the tribunal, and it ought to have the money.

But, says Mr. BUTLER, the Government distinctly said at Geneva, through its agent, that it should reserve the right to decide between insured and insurers. And so it did. But that was in cases of claims by both. BUTLER'S bill is not a decision between insurers and insured; it is a decision against insurers who are known to have paid the losses they now claim to be reimbursed for, and in favor of the ring of "war premium" speculators, the basis of whose claim was ruled out by the tribunal.

If any such bill as BUTLER'S becomes a law, it will be a notice to the world that hereafter when the United States claims reparation for damages to certain of its citizens, and gets them, it will distribute the money to whom it chooses. Other people will say that this is pettifogging and chicanery. Is it anything less? What a wretched commentary it is upon the lofty pretensions with which we entered on the Geneva arbitration. Nor is it much less disgraceful that this session of Congress should close without right action as to the award. The delay that has already occurred is very discreditable. A fair distribution is not impossible, and we hope that it will be provided for before the adjournment.

PARIS IN A FERMENT.

According to the latest news the thermometer in Paris registered a maximum temperature of about 74 degrees. It must have risen in the interval to account for the heated state of the blood of Parisian journalists and politicians. Evidently the dog star rages; and of the fire-eaters of the political world of the lively capital it may be said, with a slight change on POPE'S lines about his persecutors,

"Fire in each eye and pistols in each hand,
They rave, declaim, and challenge round the land."

The beginning of all this broil, which thickens with each succeeding day's news, was M. GAMBETTA'S unlucky phrase of "wretches" applied to the Imperialists. The eloquent Radical Deputy may have said "*miserables*," or he may have employed the stronger word "*scélerats*," with its suggestion of rascality as well as of contempt. He obviously used what was not only unparliamentary language, but a phrase that gave mortal offense to the party of the Empire. The Bonapartists are not only thin-skinned, but frequent practice in private brawls has made them "spry with their weapons." Hence arose a lively competition for the privilege of goading the ex-Dictator into a fight. He was followed by a shower of insults on leaving the Assembly, fists were clenched in his face at the railroad depot, and a valiant Count, more fortunate than the rest, succeeded in leaving the imprint of his cane on M. GAMBETTA'S face. Blood ought to have flowed on such provocation as this, but the ardent Imperialist was merely handed over to the Police.

Meanwhile, the wordy warfare waxed hot among the journals of the rival parties. The publication of two Republican papers has been suspended as a penalty for over-free criticisms on the Government, and the Imperialist organ, *Le Pays*, has been suspended for violent attacks on the Opposition. The writers of the Paris Press have always been "at dagger-drawing and one another clapper-clawing," and it was but natural that the editors should seek to employ their enforced leisure in a series of hostile encounters. That blood-thirsty journalist, M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, of the *Pays*, is, of course, among the foremost in the fray. He has expressed a particular wish to have the pleasure of shooting M. GAMBETTA, and has employed all the engaging devices acquired during a militant career to tempt the Tribune of the people into sending him a challenge. The man of September has not responded, but a fellow-Deputy who appears to have been inferentially insulted, has called out the valiant PAUL. He of the *Pays* does not recognize this Deputy's right to reparation, but courteously intimates that he can have a personal quarrel if he wants it. M. DE CASSAGNAC goes further. Thinking that the time has come for a little healthy bloodletting, he intimates that nine of his editorial associates will fight nine Republican Deputies, and draw lots for the choice of adversaries and arms. The blades of these gentlemen have evidently begun to eat into themselves, "for lack of somebody to hew and hack," and they will doubtless be inconsolable if they are disappointed of their proposed recreation.

All this, looked at from a distance, would be very amusing, if it were not very sad for France. It rather outdoes the performances of those palmy days when "Southern chivalry" ruled in Congress. But squabbles as absurd have led to grave consequences in Paris. Suppose a popular favorite among the Radicals gets shot. There will be a public demonstration at his funeral; the workmen of the faubourgs will turn out in thousands, as they did at the funeral of VICTOR NOIR; there will be incendiary speeches over the grave, and, if the Government uses the military arm too ostentatiously, the people will be found just in the mood for a repetition of the miniature revolution of the early days of 1870. ROCHEFORT was the master-spirit of that little tempest, but the *Lanternier* will be prevented, by circumstances beyond his control, from taking part in this one. But there are hot-heads enough left to repeat the mad experiment of throwing up a few barricades, and the implicit fidelity of the troops to the Marshalate is just sufficiently doubtful to render the prospect somewhat disquieting for the friends of political order. The primary cause of all the feverish irritation of the hour is the Assembly, which calls itself sovereign, but is only supreme in its obstructiveness. It cannot govern, and it will not get out of the way. The newspaper organs of the majority say that civil war will be the immediate result of the dissolution of the Assembly, and by way of staving off a highly problematical danger, the Assembly sits stock still and makes the danger real. A state of suspense like the present cannot last long. Either a majority of Deputies will be found to hasten a new appeal to the voters of France, or Marshal MACMAHON must throw his sword into the trembling scale of dissolution, as the only remedy against civil and administrative chaos.

SMALL NOTES.

It must be a gratification to all students of finance who know that it is a science, based on fixed principles, that the President's recent utterances on the subject of resumption all show a careful study of these principles. He himself, as one who has investigated the subject in the light of experience, and not from his own intuitions, does not put any especial confidence in the particular mode he has recommended of return to specie payments. But he sees clearly certain great facts, as they have been brought out by the experience of other nations who have issued irredeemable currency and have sought to get back to a solid basis. Among these is the principle that "a poorer currency will always drive the better out of circulation." "With paper a legal tender, and at a discount, gold and silver become articles of merchandise as much as wheat or cotton. The surplus will find the best market it can. With small bills in circulation, there is no use in coin, except to keep it in the vaults of the banks to redeem circulation." He has accordingly recommended that after the date fixed for resumption, no bills returned to the Treasury should be replaced by new bills of less denomination than $10, and that in one year after resumption, all bills less than $5 shall be withdrawn, and in two years, all bills less than $10 should be retired. "The advantage," the President states, "of this would be the strength given to the country against time of depression, resulting from war, failure of crops, or any other cause, by keeping always in the hands of the people a large supply of the precious metals."

To this recommendation, drawn from the repeated experience of other nations as well as our own, a "veteran statesman" has replied that the withdrawal of five-dollar notes was tried once in the State of New-York, and resulted in the defeat of a political party. The President can afford to ignore such "statesmanship," and to rest alone on well-tried facts and the principles which are deduced from them. The truth is, the whole experience of this country proves that "a poorer currency drives out the better." In the very foundation of the New-England colonies, barter currency drove out gold and silver. When this was improved, each colony in turn issued paper money, and each succeeded in driving specie out of their boundaries. The paper of one colony was better than that of another, and the same experience followed; the better was hoarded and the worse circulated. In the early development of banking in Massachusetts, notes under $5 were not allowed, and all went well. But in 1805 smaller denominations were allowed, and finally notes as low as twenty-five cents, until all specie was driven out, and the crash came in 1809. The whole experience of the country has been of the same character. We could fill our columns with instances from the history of the colonies, the confederation, and the Union, all showing that the poorer currency displaces the better, and that the first approach to resumption should be the substitution of specie for small notes. Nothing affects the interests of the poor and the laboring classes so much as giving them in their daily small transactions a stable standard of value. The prohibition of small notes by President JACKSON'S Administration, and through his influence on the State Governments, is recognized now as a wise measure.

In the preparations by the British Government for resumption in 1827, the withdrawal of small notes was recognized as indispensable. In the great Parliamentary debate over it, Mr. HUSKISSON said that "a permanent state of cash payments and a circulation of one or two pound notes could not co-exist." He urged that "specie was the poor man's currency, and that, while there were no small notes, commercial crises might sweep over the mercantile community, but could not affect the laboring classes." Mr. CANNING said: "If on the present occasion I am withdrawing within a limited time the one-pound note from circulation, it is not from the mere love of theory, but because I have seen it practically proved, in the experience of years which have elapsed since the Bullion Committee sat, that the circulation of the small notes cannot co-exist with a metallic currency. It is vain to think of introducing gold amid the overwhelming spread of small paper circulation. The small paper chokes up all the ordinary channels of circulation, so that the gold, though issued from the bank, cannot flow into them, but is returned to the source from which it came."

The small notes were withdrawn in 1829, and specie payments were never regarded as on a solid basis until these were retired. Their continued exclusion from England (except in so far as Scotch or Irish notes circulate) is one element in the solidity of England's financial condition. In France, who can estimate the importance of the vast amount of specie in the hands of the working classes, in securing her against great disaster in her recent gigantic payments to Germany? It is evident that she is now more secure against a financial storm than either Great Britain or the United States. Austria, again, by small notes, has driven silver almost out of the Empire, and exposes herself to continual crises. The experience of the whole civilized world is in favor of the President's recommendations, and we trust that they will not pass unheeded by Congress.

CLEAN CARS.

We hear of no especial improvements in the arrangements for Summer travel this season. The occasion is, therefore, peculiarly opportune for suggestions of that kind. The particular improvement at which we venture to hint is, that cars and other conveyances should give visible evidence of some attempt to keep them clean. We are aware that this idea is not entirely new, for we have not only heard of well-authenticated instances of the experiment being tried, but have even seen some such cases. There are a few roads on which as much is done in this respect as could reasonably be asked. But this is very far from being the ordinary state of affairs.

It would, of course, be absurd to expect that the interior of a car which has been run over a route of five hundred or a thousand miles should present as neat an appearance as the best rooms of a house occupied by an exquisitely fastidious single lady. The small modicum of dust that, once in a while, gets in when the train is in rapid motion, and the slight indications which are occasionally observable that somebody has been chewing tobacco, will, in spite of all possible efforts to the contrary, produce very manifest effects. But this is no excuse for having the vehicle dirty when it starts. Nor is it any reason why cars that run over routes of less than fifty miles should look as if they had not been thoroughly cleaned since they were built. Why, for instance, should the windows of so many of these conveyances be in a state of which any good housekeeper would be ashamed in the windows of an unoccupied attic? The art of freeing ordinary plain glass from substances which affect its transparency is not a very mysterious or complicated one. Skilled labor in this department could usually, we should imagine, be procured without difficulty at our great railroad centres. We should not, indeed, like to see too sudden an increase in the demand for it, for fear of inducing a strike. We hope, therefore, that our railroad companies will proceed cautiously in the matter, and we must do them the justice to say that, judging from past experience in the case, we have little ground for apprehending that their action will exhibit any injudicious precipitation.

There is in many of the traveling community a certain passion for upholstery, varnish, and gilding, to which those who manage our railroad affairs feel bound to yield. There is another class of travelers who care less for finery than for neatness. To the wishes of this latter class much less respect is paid. We think that, even as a matter of policy, this is a mistake. We by no means, indeed, deny that the showy upholstery pays. On the contrary, we suspect that no part of the outlay of a company engaged in the transportation of passengers is more remunerative. But we also fully believe that a more liberal investment in brooms, brown soap, brushes, pails, and chamois leather, and in wages to individuals expert in the use of these implements, would pay as well as what is laid out in superfluous decoration. Still, it must be acknowledged that our views upon this point are almost exclusively theoretical. The actual experiment has been so seldom tried as scarcely to afford a sufficient basis for definite practical calculation.

One of the most serious drawbacks to living out of town and doing business in a city is the damaging effect produced by a few miles of railroad travel upon the appearance of shirt-collars and other articles of dress. Part of this is unavoidable. Many of our roads are dusty, and there is no known way of entirely helping it. But there is no need of husbanding the dust of the day before so avariciously as is often done. We have seen passengers pretty well powdered with the shaking up of previous accumulations on a morning when there had been a heavy rain in the night, and when no dust at all passed through the windows except that which went out of them. The damage to clothing in the case of people who are obliged to pass over a railroad regularly is often, apart from the discomfort thus occasioned, no small item of expense. Much of this would be avoided if a fair degree of pains were taken to have the cars made as free from dust as possible before starting.

We have confined our remarks in this article to cars on steam roads. It is but fair to those controlling such roads to say that the dirtiest vehicles we have ever seen on their lines were overstrained examples of extreme and scrupulous neatness compared with many of our street cars. A resident of New-York, on leaving home for a Summer tour or any other journey, has at least the comfort of knowing that no conveyance which he ever enters would, in the matter of which we have been speaking, be half so objectionable as some of the cars in which he is transported from place to place in his own City, and in which, perhaps, he may have been compelled to ride twice or oftener every day.

A CONTRAST FOR THE POLICE BOARD.

Several months ago a distinguished citizen of this City, while riding in a Third Avenue car, was robbed of a valuable gold watch. The Police bestirred themselves with uncommon alacrity for its recovery, and in a very short space of time it was restored to its gratified owner. He desired to reward the detectives with a gratuity for their zeal displayed in his service, and the Police Commissioners permitted their subordinates to accept the reward. We protested at the time, as we had often previously protested, against this practice of rewarding Police officers for simply doing their duty—a practice rife with demoralization. Its impolicy was flagrantly shown in the instance referred to, for, if we remember rightly, not only was the thief who stole the watch not arrested, but no effort seems to have been made to capture him. It is a reasonable supposition that he purchased his liberty by surrendering his booty. It is equally reasonable to suppose that if a less distinguished citizen had been concerned, not even the stolen property would have been recovered.

A few days since the Board of Police Commissioners, moved, apparently, to a tardy recognition of the danger involved in this matter of rewards, issued an order forbidding members of the force to accept any present or testimonial of any kind, without the permission of the board. Judging from the case just mentioned, this limitation is not a very stringent one. And judging from the case we are about to mention, the detectives, at least, have already found means to ignore it. Our local columns, yesterday, recorded the experience of Mr. MAX STEININGER, who was robbed, while riding in a Third avenue car, of certain valuable papers. Being an undistinguished citizen, he probably thought it useless to apply to the Police for help. He did not advertise his loss; he said nothing, in point of fact, about it to any one. This was on June 3. On Saturday, June 7, Mr. STEININGER was requested to call on Capt. IRVING, who directed him to call upon Mr. ALCOTT, in East One Hundred and Ninth street, who would hand him his papers. Mr. STEININGER did so call, and did receive his papers, but not until he had been compelled to pay Mr. ALCOTT $50.

This is Mr. STEININGER'S story. It seems to us worth while for the Police Commissioners to confront Mr. STEININGER with Capt. IRVING and Mr. ALCOTT, and find out how much of the story is true. It would interest us all to know how Capt. IRVING discovered that Mr. ALCOTT had these papers; why, if he knew them to be stolen, he did not take possession of them himself for the owner; and why, lastly, the owner should be obliged to pay $50 for the recovery of property which Capt. IRVING is paid to recover for nothing. If the Police are created to help only the distinguished among us, while they leave the obscurer citizen to his own devices, it is time that the public should be informed of it. And if "Mr. ALCOTT" is simply a device for evading the positive order of the Commissioners above cited, we think it is time that they should know it, and we make them a present of the suggestion. Let us see how they will profit by it.

THE DOGS.

It is not certain that we do not owe an apology to the Mexicans of Sinaloa, whose conduct we objected to the other day when we heard that they had been burning a few of their fellow-citizens at the stake for witchcraft. We charged those people with ignorance and superstition, and it certainly seemed to us at the time that we did so with some justice. We have become so accustomed to regard the process of burning witches as peculiar to the so-called dark ages, that when it was proved to be still in fashion, the conclusion seemed evident that it must be due to some very exceptional state of popular ignorance. But we begin to think that the conclusion was arrived at somewhat hastily, and that the mental depravity of the people of Sinaloa is not at all so exceptional as we supposed. If those witch-burners had been present during the last two days at the scenes which were being enacted in Thirty-seventh street, and if they had been told at the same time that those scenes were the consequence of orders promulgated by the men who are supposed to govern New-York, they would very likely have been ready to sneer at our pretenses to civilization. And they might fairly have done so, without, too, any greater inconsistency than Mayor HAVEMEYER and Alderman MORRIS and their colleagues would be guilty of, if they were to diminish the superstition of the Mexicans. For the dog-muzzling ordinance and its incidental machinery are the result of ignorance and superstition fully as gross, and, under the circumstances, more inexcusable. Happily they do not receive the approval of any intelligent and respectable citizens, but still it cannot be denied that the very fact that such decrees can issue from the governing body of the City is to some extent an unfavorable reflection upon the wisdom of its inhabitants. They proceed from the willful ignorance, on the part of their promoters, of the most widely spread truths; and from a fear which can only be engendered by the rudest form of superstition. As evidence of the extent to which this may exert its influence, two deaths have been recorded within the last month simply from the fear of hydrophobia, a fear that was in both cases absolutely groundless, and incited only by the stupidity of some neighbors.

This work of Alderman MORRIS and the Mayor is productive of mischief in every possible direction. There have been more mad dogs reported in the City this week, than during the entire preceding part of the year. A dog has only to wink his eyes, or to wag his tail with less than customary dignity, to be immediately looked upon with suspicion by the Mayor and his followers. And if the poor brute runs away, with half a dozen street boys hooting at his heels, he is at once pronounced to be raving mad, and a policeman indulges in the pleasure of clubbing him to death. Indeed, it is highly probable that if, in the state of terror which now afflicts them, the Mayor and Aldermen were required to give their judgment in each individual case, there would not be a dog in the City that they would not declare mad. But much more serious than this wonderful increase of mad dogs is the premium which the Municipal ordinance offers to thieves, and the consequently dangerous effect it is having upon a large number of people, many of whom, it is quite fair to assume, are thus taking their first lessons in stealing under the immediate auspices of the Mayor and Aldermen. These gentlemen are now offering, not out of their own pockets, but out of the pockets of the people, fifty cents to any street-boy or loafer who will steal them a dog. If anybody else did that sort of thing, we should know how to describe it. The result, however, is the same. The bribe is found to be quite sufficient, for half a dollar will buy a few drinks of whisky, and that is a consideration in warm weather, and so dog-stealing has all at once become highly popular, as well it may be under such patronage. But whether the Mayor and his friends have any right thus to encourage the criminal classes of the community, is a question which the taxpayers ought to ask themselves. To us it is certainly an anomaly that while the most intelligent of the people are devising means to lessen and to prevent crime, the City authorities should be actually using the public money to promote it, and all for no better reason than the encouragement of a very silly superstition.

AMUSEMENTS

SIGNOR SALVINI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Signor Salvini acted in "Othello," at Booth's Theatre, last evening. His performance—the grandest of his many great efforts—drew together a large and brilliant audience, and there was more, even, than the wonted enthusiasm over the striking incidents of the recital. These, as heretofore, were the interview of *Othello* with *Iago*, when the Moor is first tempted to suspect *Desdemona's* fidelity; and the transactions in the last act. The terrible realism of the murder of *Desdemona*, and of the suicide of the *Moor*, took on a fresh force at Booth's, where not a movement of Signor Salvini's features or form was lost. It was a terrible spectacle, and yet one so fascinating that the departure of a few discourteous spectators was resented by numerous hisses, subdued but clear, which effectually prevented a further disturbance of the proceedings. Three calls before the curtain followed the close of the tragedy, upon the details of the rendering of which lengthened notices, already printed, make it needless for us to dwell at present. At the matinée to-day, "Elisabeth" is to be represented.

OBITUARY.

EX-CONGRESSMAN JAMES W. GAZLAY.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* announces the death of James W. Gazlay, who for more than sixty years has been a resident of that city. He was born in this City, July 23, 1784, and in 1823 was elected to the Eighteenth Congress, defeating Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison. But h's fate as a popular man in his district was decided by his first important vote. Gen. Lafayette had arrived in the United States early in 1825, the guest of the nation. He was introduced to each House of Congress, and it was in the House of Representatives that the effective speech of reception was made by that eloquent speaker, Henry Clay. A joint committee reported a resolution of honor and remuneration to Lafayette for his distinguished services in the American Revolution. It proposed awarding him $200,000 and a township of land, to be selected from the unsold lands of the Government, under the direction of the President. Mr. Gazley rose and moved to strike out $200,000 and insert $100,000. Although *Niles' Register* deemed the voting for the large sum right, it made a point to honor the "firmness" of those who voted in the negative when they failed to make the proposed amendment. Mr. Gazley's negative vote cost him his seat, which was warmly contested, and Gen. Findlay, a popular man, succeeded by less than twenty-five votes. After his defeat for Congress by Gen. Findlay he commenced the publication in Cincinnati of a weekly newspaper, the *Western Tiller*, the first number of which was on the 1 t of August, 1826. He brought some enterprise to its conduct, and often illustrated it with wood engravings. The paper was continued by Wm. J. Ferris, who afterward became connected with the Cincinnati *Gazette*.

OPPOSITION TO SENATOR HAMLIN.

In its issue of Tuesday morning the Portland (Me.) *Press* takes open ground in opposition to the re-election of Senator Hamlin, and mentions Hon. Sidney Perham, Hon. J. H. Drummond, and Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., as certain to be candidates for the position. The *Press* says: "Mr. Hamlin is a gentleman who has done good service to the State, of which the people have often expressed their appreciation. He has the noble distinction of an exceptionally long public career, untarnished by any stain or shadow of personal or official dishonesty. That these henchmen of his, nourished by his bounty—at Government expense—should exert themselves for the perpetuation of his power, in the interest of their own bread and butter, is not surprising. Their performances, however, are distasteful to the public and discreditable to Mr. Hamlin, and the fact that his success involves a continuance of their régime is a strong reason against him in the minds of many people."

RENOMINATION OF EX-GOV. HENDEE.

The Republican Convention for the Third District of Vermont, at Hyde Park, on Wednesday, 10th inst., by a unanimous vote, nominated Hon. George W. Hendee for re-election to Congress. The resolutions adopted oppose a reciprocity treaty with Canada, approve the repeal of the Back-pay bill, condemn "the recreant and unfaithful conduct" of a few of those whom the Republican Party has trusted with position and power, express sympathy for the farmers' demand for the removal of grievances and unjust discriminations, and especially declare as follows:

Resolved, That while it may be true that all great wars are followed by an inflated and depreciated currency, the time has now arrived when a resumption of specie payment should be strenuously prayed, and that the financial policy of the President meets our unqualified approval, and that, in view of all the circumstances attending the administration of President Grant, it has been among the most successful of ever in the history of our Government.

COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

EXERCISES AT THE HAMPTON NORMAL INSTITUTE.

SUCCESS OF THE SCHOOL—NOTABLE PEOPLE PRESENT—ADDRESSES BY THE VISITORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAMPTON, Va., Thursday, June 11, 1874.

Here, where the first slaves ever brought to the country which now belongs to the United States were landed, and not far from the spot where the first schools for freedmen were established after the sharp struggle of the war, stands the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute for the colored race. It is the work, under God, of Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong, and those noble men and women of the North who have given generously of their means to aid in the uplifting of a fallen race. To-day the annual closing exercises have occurred, and a graduating class of teachers, nobly fitted for the life-work upon which they are eager to enter—the instruction of the people of their own race here and elsewhere—has been sent forth to battle with that enemy of the poor—ignorance. The occasion has been marked by several incidents which show how rapidly North and South are assuming relations more friendly than any ever held toward each other before the war, and it has been a red letter day in the life of "Hampton," for the success of the institution has been declared as beyond the possibility of failure, and sharp though friendly critics from both North and South have expressed their amazement at and satisfaction with the results which Gen. Armstrong and his little band of patient and self-denying teachers have achieved.

The history of "Hampton" is now a part of the history of the country. The brave efforts of the American Missionary Society in behalf of the freedmen in all that section around Fortress Monroe, to which the negroes flocked after they were declared contraband of war, and the energetic labors of Gen. Armstrong as an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, and as the organizer and upbuilder of the institution, are known to the general reader. The "Hampton Singers" have sung their plaintive and inspiring songs up and down throughout the land, and the wonderful progress that the two hundred and twenty pupils in the institution have recently made in their studies has been the subject of rejoicing in a score of Northern cities. But no one can really appreciate the nature of that progress without attending one of the "commencements." This year, as usual, large delegations of the friends and patrons of the school came from New-York and New-England, especially induced by the announcement of the dedication services at "Virginia Hall," the elegant new college building, which, when quite finished, will contain a fine chapel, rooms for 120 girl pupils, and dining and industrial rooms. The steamer Wyanoke, which left New-York on Tuesday afternoon, brought a goodly party. Prominent among the visitors were Rev. George Whipple and Messrs. G. F. Strieby and E. M. Cravath, of the American Missionary Society; Rev. Dr. Dyer, Secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society; Rev. Dr. Ormiston, Mrs. Prof. Youmans, and many others, from New-York; Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, and Gen. O. O. Howard, of Washington; Rev. Arthur Crosby, of Brooklyn; Rev. Thomas K. Fessenden, of Farmington; Rev. E. G. Beckwith and Hon. Charles Benedict, of Waterbury, Conn.; Mrs. Walter Baker, of Boston; Messrs. Charles Kimball, of Lowell; Hon. H. N. Daggett, of Attleboro; and Alexander Hyde, of Lee; Roland Mather and Judge Storrs, of Hartford; Rev. H. L. Griffin, of New-Britain, Conn.; Anthony Kimber and W. W. Justice, of Philadelphia; W. N. Armstrong, of New-York; Prof. C. M. Johnson, Principal of the New-Jersey Normal School; Rev. J. W. Harding, of Longmeadow, Mass.; Rev. Mr. Blyden, of Africa, one of the most thoroughly cultured colored men in the world, and Mr. W. Still, of Philadelphia, the author of the book on *The Underground Railroad*, and a colored gentleman of much culture. The good Commonwealth of Virginia, which yearly shows such increasing favor toward Hampton, sent an able delegation, prominent in which was Dr. Ruffner, the State Superintendent of Instruction, and the ablest Southerner who is interested in educational matters, Rev. Dr. Armstrong, of Norfolk, and State Senator Allen.

After a delightful afternoon and evening by the cool surf-beaten shore of Old Point Comfort, where the "Hygeia Hotel" is gradually grouping around it all the essentials of a charming watering-place, the visitors took steamer on Thursday morning to Hampton Beach. Turning from the broad bay, where half a hundred fleets might safely ride at anchor, and leaving behind them the gay panorama of white-winged ships and swift steamers, the company were carried into Hampton Creek, past the Chesapeake Military Asylum, the Southern branch of the Home for Disabled Volunteers, past the National Cemetery with its five thousand graves and memorial monument there, and landed on the low, fertile shore, where the farm and school are located. Around the large three-story brick edifice now used as the recitation hall, some of the pupils and colored townsfolks were gathered, and gravely saluted the visitors as they passed in to the clean, well-ordered halls. The divines and school-masters of the party speedily betook themselves to the recitation rooms, and entered heartily into examination of the pupils, who were all self-possessed and manly in the fullest degree, and showed that their training had been of the most thorough character. In one room a black girl, with protruding lips and woolly head, went gravely and accurately through problems, with black-board demonstrations, while some of the wittiest and wittiest of clergymen deftly tested to entrap and embarrass her; in another, classes read difficult pieces in prose and verse with admirable sense of dramatic expression and inflection; and in still another, grammar or philosophy were discussed by earnest and cultured men and women with youthful pupils of almost every grade of color, who answered not a whit abashed, and who answered with astonishing promptness and accuracy. In a front apartment a neat printing-press and composing-room denoted the office of *The Southern Workman*, which the scholars at Hampton print and issue themselves; from its windows one could look down upon the prosperous fruit farm cultivated by the scholars' hands, and on the row of tents now occupied by the male students, in default of dormitories. The walls of the new "Virginia Hall" stood out in not ungraceful relief against the crystal vault of the sky, and beyond them one could see the wharves and the curiously-grouped roofs of the town of Hampton, which a lusty band of Englishmen settled more than two hundred years ago.

The rhetorical exercises held in the assembly-room of the recitation hall on Thursday forenoon, brought the graduating class of twenty-three young men and women to the favorable notice of the visitors, and spectators from all sections testified their delight by hearty applause. The troops of neatly-clad and cleanly youths and maidens, their swart or tawny faces aglow with the enthusiasm of song or the excitement of listening to their fellow-pupils, formed an inspiring spectacle. It was not without tears that many present listened to the vague yet rhythmical burdens of those songs of devotion and love which seem to spring spontaneously from the hearts of the colored race in America. Nor was it without a certain profound and unspeakable emotion that one heard the black valedictorian of the class, manly and eloquent, give to his fellows the parting words of counsel. That these people, so lately slaves, so recently ground down into the very dust, should have made such startling advances was the occasioning of perpetual wonderment to those attending a Hampton commencement for the first time. Of the twenty-three graduates twelve were young women, and those who participated in the rhetorical closing exercises showed grace, modesty, and appreciation, which amply demonstrated their fitness for their future work of teaching. Simply clad, and trained for three years to plain fare and laborious lives, they were prepared for work among the lowly, and fully testified their desire for and zeal in the work. By the close of another year Hampton will have educated and sent into the field more than a hundred pious and laborious colored teachers, who will devote their whole attention to the amelioration of their race. The thoughts of some of the speakers in the graduating class seemed turned toward Africa and missionary labor there; many a good word for the heathen became clear, as well as those at home, was said. The rhetorical exercises comprised recitations of poems, original orations, and essays, and were inter-persed with the inspiring cadences of "Babylon's Fallen" and "King Emmanuel." The diplomas were grasped with an eagerness which showed that the treasures obtained were fully appreciated, and to the music of the band from the Soldier's Home the guests and pupils proceeded to the new Virginia Hall, where the ladies of teachers served lunch to the visitors, after which the dedicatory exercises were held in the chapel above.

There were no formal exercises, save an address of welcome to the new building by one of the male pupils, a black youth, who acquitted himself well, after which Principal Armstrong gave the school, assembled in the rear of the chapel hall, free rein to sing. Song after song went out upon the still Summer air, every refrain freighted with a mysterious pathos, a strange and spiritual yearning whose expression doubtless prompted Superintendent Ruffner to say, as he did later in the afternoon, that the world had not yet begun to suspect the half of the power of eloquence, of poetry, and music which lay dormant in the negro race. Certainly it was worth all that it had cost, and all that it demanded of the future, to give to those who could bring out of their souls so touching and sublime a song as "Dust and Ashes," all the instruction necessary to make them thorough men and women.

After the singing and music by the able band of the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, full vent was given the speakers, who unhesitatingly declared their admiration of the manner in which the pupils at Hampton were trained. Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of New-York, in a stirring and spirited address upon the need of health and thorough development of all faculties in work, took occasion to refer in terms of highest praise to the training of the pupils. He said that, after many years of experience in examining schools, he had fancied that he could intangle these newly-developed minds, and that he should find them lacking in a thorough understanding of all that they had learned, but he confessed that the examination had agreeably disappointed him.

The next speaker was Rev. Dr. Armstrong, of Norfolk, a clergyman of great culture, and profoundly respected in Virginia. His speech was one of the striking episodes of the day. He has never visited the school before, and his frank and cordial support of it now will occasion some little surprise among the Southern people. He alluded touchingly to the meeting on that occasion of so many who had long been separated by the events of the war, and those following it; and compared the meeting to one which he once had with a friend in the mountains of the Blue Ridge. He had, he said, been wandering in the forests on a mountain side, and was lost, when he suddenly encountered the friend whom he had left in a valley on the opposite side of the ascent the day before. They had been "climbing the mountain on different sides," and that, Dr. Armstrong thought, was what the citizens of the North and South had been doing for the past few years with regard to the education of the colored race. And he then and there invoked God's richest blessing upon Hampton School. Rev. Dr. Armstrong's timely and noble reinforcement of the friends of the long debased race, at this critical epoch in the history of negro schools, will be powerful for good, and is a new evidence that Virginia means to do her duty by black and white alike. When Gen. Armstrong gave the destinies of his school into the hands of the grand old commonwealth, at the time that the land scrip in support of the institution was issued by the Legislature, he did not trust in vain to the season of justice in the minds of the better class of Virginians.

The address of Rev. Dr. Dyer, of the Episcopal Missionary Society, was also a grand testimonial to the thoroughness of the culture at Hampton. Dr. Dyer said that he went to the school with a presentiment that he should be disappointed; that the progress made would not be so much as he had been told it was. But he had been shown that his presentiment was groundless; had seen that the normal work and the whole conduct of the institution was on the highest sense praiseworthy, and he rejoiced to plead the cause of Hampton wherever he should go. Hon. Mr. Allen, of the Virginia Senate, followed with a lively speech, showing that opinion in favor of a State appropriation for the Institute was steadily gaining ground in the Legislature. Gen. Howard next made some interesting remarks, in which he briefly alluded to the opprobrium which had at times been heaped upon those engaged in fostering negro education in the South, and how it had been faced, and in a measure overcome by the spirit of law; and closed with an appeal for pecuniary help in the work at Hamnton and elsewhere.

Dr. Ruffner, the State Superintendent of Education, was next called out, and a ter some introductory remarks, said that even very recently Gen. Howard was certainly one of the men whom he never had expected to love; but turning at the same moment toward the General with a kind of gesture of welcome, the latter hastened forward, holding out his only hand, which Dr. Ruffner eagerly grasped in token of good-will, while the new Virginia Hall rang with vociferous cheering. Dr. Ruffner then read an excellent address, setting forth, among other things, his reasons, and those of the Conservative Party, for opposing mixed schools, alleging the entire willingness and earnest intention of the people of Virginia to give the negro an education; and asserting that Hampton might be considered an assured success. He also showed how the negroes in Virginia might better themselves in worldly circumstances by industry and temperance, and gave the outgoing teachers—the colored youths and maidens of the graduating class—some excellent advice. Rev. Mr. Blyden, a colored gentleman in the employ of the Presbyterian Missionary Society, alluded at some length to the character of the negro population in this country, to the chances for them to emigrate to and do good work in Liberia, and closed with a quaint account of the fruitless struggle which white men are now making to obtain civil rights in the Liberian Republic. Rev. Mr. Fessenden then made an appeal for the support of "Hampton" by contributions from Northern friends of the institution. He strongly recommended subscriptions of $1,000, the yearly interest upon which would support scholarships, the tuition fees being but $70 per year. In addition to the $95,000 in land scrip given the school by the State of Virginia, $101,000 has been contributed in endowments, legacies, &c., and as much more is needed. Thirty thousand dollars are wanted for the completion of "Virginia Hall," and the trustees have decided not to carry forward the work until that amount is forthcoming. Who can doubt that it will be supplied? The school is not sectarian; all evangelical churches are interested in its noble work, and several scholarships were promised to-day. After what has been said at the dedication services of the new hall to-day, it looks as if New-England and Virginia were henceforth to work side by side in the cause of negro education.

Most of the New-York visitors returned to their homes, via Baltimore, this evening. To Mr. Robert C. Ogden, of New-York, their thanks are due for the able manner in which he planned and conducted the pleasant and profitable excursion.

BASE-BALL.

The fourth game between the Mutuals and Athletics was played on the Union Grounds yesterday, In the presence of about 1,000 spectators. As is usual in games played on this ground, of late, there was considerable time consumed in getting a suitable umpire, none of the more reputable ball-players present being willing to act, and it was almost 4 o'clock before Mr. Patterson, late of the Mutuals, was agreed upon. The contest opened favorably for the New-Yorkers, who, by a single error of Anson's, saved five runs. In the second inning both nines were blanked. The Mutuals added two more runs to their score in the third inning. In this inning the Athletics first broke "ice" and by an error of Nelson's, and a wild pitch by Matthews, made two runs. Neither club scored again until the fifth inning, when the Athletics added two more unearned runs to their score. Allison marked his play in this inning by making a beautiful one handed running catch, which elicited round after round of applause from the spectators. In the sixth inning both nines drew blanks. The opening of the seventh saw the Mutuals still leading, with the score at 7 to 4 in their favor, a lead which the Athletics were unable to overcome during the remaining innings of the game, leaving the New-Yorkers winners by a score of 9 to 6. The game, though played with a lively ball, was a fine one, and remarkably free from errors, but five being credited to the New-Yorkers, and eight to the Athletics. In this game Burdock made a fine exhibition of accurate throwing and good stopping, and Remsen surprised everybody with his skill at the bat. Anson's, at third base, was the only weak spot in the visitors' play. The umpiring was strict and impartial. The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Higham, c.....	1	0	5	0	McMullin, c. f..	1	2	3	0
Allison, r. f.....	1	2	2	0	McGeary, c.....	1	0	4	0
Start, 1st b.....	0	0	8	0	Anson, 3d b.....	1	1	1	5
Matthews, p...	2	2	0	2	McBride, p.....	0	1	0	0
Hatfield, l. f....	1	1	5	0	Flaler, 1st b....	0	1	10	0
Nelson, 2d b....	1	1	3	0	Battin, 2d b....	0	1	1	3
Burdock, 3d b..	2	2	2	5	Sutton, s. s.....	0	0	0	2
Remsen, c. f....	0	2	4	2	Clapp, r. f.....	1	1	2	0
Carey, s. s.....	0	1	0	4	Gedney, l. f....	2	2	2	0
Total.....	9	13	27	11	Total.....	6	9	27	7

INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual.....	0	2	0	2	0	0	5	2	0—9
Athletic.....	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0—6

Run-Barned—Mutual, 2; Athletic, 0.
Bases on Errors—Mutual, 2; Athletic, 6.
Wides pitched by Matthews, 25; by McBride, 13.
Time of Game—Two hours.
Umpire—Mr. Patterson.

To-day the Mutuals play the Bostons, on the Union Ground, and the Nameless the Princeton, at Princeton, N. J.

BALTIMORE VS. BOSTON.

The fourth championship game between the Boston and Baltimore Clubs was played in Baltimore yesterday, and was witnessed by about 1,000 persons. John Glenn, of Chicago, was selected as umpire, and called the game at 4 o'clock. A very lively ball, coupled with the hard condition of the ground, rendered a fine fielding display very difficult, but b th nines batted heavily, the Baltimores hitting Spalding for 26 total base hits, to 19 made by the Bostons. The following is the full score:

BALTIMORE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Warren, 3d b...	2	3	2	4	G. Wright, s. s.	2	2	2	2
Deane, c. f.....	2	1	4	0	Barnes, 2d b...	2	1	4	2
Glenn, 1st b....	1	1	16	0	White, c.....	1	1	9	0
Brainard, p.....	1	2	0	0	Spalding, p.....	2	0	1	1
Bielaski, r. f....	2	3	0	0	McVey, r. f.....	3	3	2	0
Snyder, c.....	3	3	2	0	Leonard, l. f....	0	1	3	0
Gerhardt, s. s..	0	3	0	7	O'Rourke, 1st b.	1	1	4	0
Manning, 2d b.	3	2	3	6	Hall, c. f.....	0	1	1	0
Ryan, l. f.....	3	2	4	0	Schaffer, 3d b..	2	2	1	2
Total.....	17	22	27	17	Total.....	12	12	27	7

INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Bostons.....	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	5	0—12
Baltimores..	0	2	0	4	3	4	1	2	1—17

Earned Runs—Baltimores, 10; Bostons, 3.
Bases on Errors—Baltimores, 5; Bostons, 8.
Time of Game—Two hours and thirty minutes.
Umpire—Mr. John Glenn, of Chicago.

DEFEAT OF THE YALE UNIVERSITY NINE.

HARTFORD, June 12.—In the game of base-ball today between the Hartfords and Yale University nine, the former won by a score of 17 to 8.

CRICKET.

The Manhattan Cricket Club will commence play on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 2 P. M., on their old ground, foot of Eighth street, Hoboken. They will play there every Tuesday through the season.

THE CHARGE AGAINST DISTRICT ATTORNEY BRIGGS DISMISSED.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 12.—The Governor has dismissed the charges preferred against Daniel Clark Briggs, District Attorney of Westchester County, by James A. Lyon. He regards them as unworthy of further attention.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY REUNION.

EULOGISTIC RESOLUTION ON THE LATE SENATOR SUMNER—ADDRESSES AND CONGRATULATIONS—ADJOURNMENT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The National Anti-slavery Reunion people adjourned *sine die* this afternoon. The proceedings to-day have been characterized by cordiality of feeling, and the old fellows part from each other with sincere regrets. Early in to-day's session an endeavor was made to call the roll of States to have a representative speaker from each, but as several Eastern States were not represented, as fast as the name was called, up jumped a resident of Chicago, ready and anxious to do the talking. This occurred three times, when other abolitionists objected, and a motion to reconsider the vote almost unanimously prevailed. After that those got the floor who could, and spoke for five minutes or more, if the convention would permit. Once a Missouri spiritualist named Pope undertook to run in a side issue, in the shape of a free religious appeal, which he called philosophy; but when what he was aiming at was discovered, he was put down instanter. During the day numerous resolutions of thanks to the Business Committee, the press, and the churches, as well as resolutions insisting that negroes should be permitted equal social rights with white people, and favoring annual reunion, were passed. A resolution eulogistic of Hon. Charles Sumner was unanimously adopted. In the afternoon Mrs. Frances Ellen Harper, the eloquent colored woman, was permitted to talk for twenty minutes. Her's was a stirring address, at once eloquent, appealing, and touching. Her peroration was on the death of Mr. Sumner, and brought tears to many eyes. Mrs. Laura S. Hairland, an ancient Quackeress of Adrian, Mich., also spoke, creating a good deal of feeling by her graphic portrayal of the way in which she and other good old souls used to aid the "niggers" in their onward flight to freedom. There were more short speeches, then a sociable reception in the basement of the church, and at 6 o'clock the reunion came to a happy termination.

POOLS ON JEROME PARK RACES.

Pools were sold last evening at the rooms of the American Jockey Club and at Johnson's and Chamberlin's on the races at Jerome Park to-day. The betting was very lively. The following shows the average of the pools sold:

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKE.

Belmont	$100	$150
McGrath	75	115
McDaniel	35	50
Puryear	35	45
Morris	35	50
Hunter & Travers	35	35
Littell	25	25
Field	100	110

STEEPLE-CHASE.

George West	$100	$140
Bullet	70	95
Mary Clark	60	70
Henrietta		
Crown Prince	20	35

PURSE RACE, ONE AND A HALF MILES.

Bingaman	$150	$230
Wizard	30	60
Merodac	100	140
Village Blacksmith	55	85
Cariboo		
Red Dick Filly	30	45

THE BELMONT STAKES.

McGrath	$400	$130
Sanford	460	130
Belmont	385	105
Puryear	260	85
Swigert	135	60
Field	200	130

THE MILE-HEAT RACE.

Fellowcraft	$55	$50
Faddadeen	55	50
Bettie Pease	310	150
Jury	155	80

The chief interest of the day centres in the Belmont Stake, which is the most important sporting event of the year. The talent, as the figures indicate, are of opinion that the winner will turn up in either Aaron Pennington or Brigand. There is no doubt that there will be an immense attendance at the track to-morrow. It is proper to observe that at the last day's races bogus programmes were sold containing incorrect details. The only genuine programmes are to be obtained from the boys in uniform, duly authorized by the Jockey Club.

THE STUDENTS OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The students of Columbia College created quite a sensation last night, along Fifth avenue, from Twenty-sixth street to the college, in Fiftieth street, on the occasion of the graduating class of 1876 performing the funeral rites of "The Ancient of '76." At 10:30 the cortége assembled at Worth's monument and, headed by the band of the Seventy-first Regiment, proceeded up the avenue. Four of the students acted as pall-bearers. Upon reaching the college "the ancient" was buried in the college grounds, the funeral oration being delivered by a student. At the conclusion of the ceremony the President of the college came upon the stoop of his residence, which adjoins the college grounds, and briefly addressed the graduates of '76. He said that it had been always one of those academical puzzles which nobody could ever find out, to ascertain who this imaginary being called "The Ancient" was. Referring to the career of the class during the year just closed, he did not think it had been preceded by any class to which more credit was due, and congratulated them on the fact that they were destined to be the graduating class of that year which marked the termination of the first century in the life of the nation.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The commencement programme of Rutgers Female College of this City will occur next week as follows: Sunday evening at 7:45, Baccalaureate sermon, in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D.; Tuesday evening, Alumnæ meeting, in the college chapel; Wednesday afternoon, Class-day exercises, in the chapel; Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, commencement exercises, in the Church of the Disciples.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A meeting of the new Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday for the appointment of committees. The following gentlemen were appointed: Committee on Arbitration, S. D. Harrison, Archibald Baxter, E. W. Coleman. Committee on Information and Statistics—J. H. Herrick, F. H. Parker, A. S. Roe, Frederick Misner, Harvey E. Hicks. Wm. R. Coster was appointed counsel for the board. The following gentlemen were approved of as members: Edmund Bailey, John H. Bentley, J. L. Colby, J. Nathan Edgett, E. Pansott, E. J. Lawyer. Mr. Franklin N. Edson presided over the meeting.

FIRE-WORKS FOR THE ANNEXED DISTRICT

Alderman Morris and Assistant Alderman Healy, the Municipal sub-committee appointed to make arrangements for the proper celebration of the Fourth of July, called upon the President of the Park Commissioners yesterday with a view to secure harmony of action. The President informed them that the appropriation of $10,000 would not be sufficient, because applications had been made in behalf of the towns in the annexed districts for fire-works. It would require at least $5,000 more, he said, to meet their requirements. The sub-committee will report the fact to the Joint Municipal Committee at their next meeting.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Some of the Aldermen seemed determined not to hold a meeting until the 10th of July—the time to which they adjourned on Thursday—but it is probable that special calls for sessions will be issued during the interval....The Mayor was absent from the City Hall for the first time in several months yesterday. He announced a few days ago that he would take a holiday one day each week during the Summer.....A special meeting of the Board of Apportionment will be held this afternoon in the Controller's office, to take action upon the estimates for 1874.

SUN-STROKE.

A well-dressed stranger was found upon the sidewalk at First avenue and Twenty-second street about 5 yesterday afternoon, unconscious from the effects of sun-stroke. He was taken to the Twenty-second Street Police Station and there his pockets were searched for something that might lead to his identification. But nothing could be found. He was apparently about thirty-five years of age, five feet eight inches high, light-complexioned, brown hair, sandy side-whiskers, and moustache. He was dressed in a light tweed coat, mixed vest, dark striped pants, white linen shirt, white woolen undershirt, gray socks, and paper collar. His eyes were a bright blue. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital still unconscious and probably will not recover.

SUITS AGAINST CLAFLIN & CO. SETTLED.

The suits recently commenced by the firm of Hamlin, Hale & Co., of Chicago, against Claflin & Co., of this City, have been settled and dismissed, the relief sought to be obtained by their institution having been obtained. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says, "It will be remembered that the Chicago firm had assumed the payment of some $650,000 to Claflin & Co., within the short period of six months. As security, various mortgages and collaterals, to the value of $853,000 had been handed over, with the understanding that they were to be delivered up in proportion to the amounts paid. About the end of last month all of the large sum due had been paid save two notes of $75,000 each, and Mr. Davey requested the Claflins to surrender a mortage on the Davey Block, on the corner of Green and Madison streets, and one on the Everett House block. These securities represented only $220,000 out of the $853,000 deposited, leaving some $313,000 worth as security for the balance of $150,000 then coming due. Had these mortgages been surrendered, the balance due could have been raised at once on their security, and the whole transaction canceled. It was when this request was refused that a bill in chancery was filed and an injunction obtained restraining any proceedings in the matter by Claflin & Co. The suit in equity was followed by an action for large damages for alleged injuries to credit sustained by the Chicago firm, and owing to which they had decided on winding up their business. Under the pressure of these suits an amicable arrangement was effected, by which better terms were made by Hamlin, Hale & Co., than were before asked by them, they to pay, however, dollar for dollar, as they have done and are doing promptly with all their creditors.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. BROWNLOW.

Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee, has written a second letter concerning the Civil Rights bill, it being called out by a rejoinder from President Bartlett, of the Maryville College, to his first. In it Mr. Brownlow says: "Every person who has read my letters knows that I distinctly disclaimed any desire to interfere with or prevent the co-education of the races in a school like Maryville College, where the mixing of the races is voluntary. I said explicitly that where a white man wished to send his children to school with the colored children, as at Bartlett's College, he should by all means be allowed to do so. I characterized the Civil Rights bill as 'the sum of villainies,' because it compels the mixing of the races in palpable violation of the domiciliary rights of the people, and the plain violation of the Constitutional rights of the people in their purely domestic relations."

And further: "This is not a question as to whether the colored man ought to have social or domestic privileges beyond what he has now got. The colored citizen of the United States possesses under the Constitution the same privileges and immunities as other citizens, and by the fourteenth amendment of this Constitution no State can make any law to abridge, deny, or deprive him of these rights. Whatever belongs to the white man belongs to him. I deny him nothing of civil and political rights. To regulate by law, as this bill does, the government of our houses of worship and schools is a usurpation of the strictly personal, domiciliary rights of the people with which Congress has no more control, legitimately, than the Czar of Russia. Such are the views of the white people of Tennessee, and no portion of them are more tenacious in their advocacy than the 60,000 or 70,000 white Republicans of the State."

Incidentally Mr. Brownlow says: "Mr. Bartlett expressed some solicitude to know my position in regard to the election of my successor to the Senate, and intimates that I am a candidate for re-election. In reply I have to say that I will not be a candidate under any circumstances. There is no office within the gift of the people, or their representatives, which I desire, and I will never again be a candidate for any office."

A CONSTANT COUGH, WITH SHORTNESS OF BREATH, FAILING STRENGTH, AND WASTING OF FLESH, ALL BETOKEN LUNGS MORE OR LESS SERIOUSLY AFFECTED, AND DEMANDING PROMPT TREATMENT. BY USING DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT SERIOUS RESULTS MAY BE EITHER AVOIDED OR PALLIATED.—*Advertisement.*

FIRST IN RANK among the perfumes of the age stands the "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS." All druggists keep it, and the "PHALON INVIGORATOR" for the hair, a cooling and refreshing dressing.—*Advertisement.*

THE MOST EXTENSIVE, LUXURIOUS, HEALTHFUL, and popular baths in the United States are the Russian Vapor (marble) Baths, No. 25 East 4th st., (near Broadway,) the only establishment in the country having two large baths, affording any desired temperature.—*Advertisement.*

CHRONIC AND INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, Pains in the Back, Glandular Swellings, Stiffness of the Joints, GILES & CO'S LINIMENT for Ammonia has cured many poor sufferers now in the tombs. LINDA GILBERT, Church of the Strangers. Sold at Hudnut's, Broadway and Ann street; Reichardt's, Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street; depot, No. 451 Sixth avenue.—*Advertisement.*

A pure Port Wine is a necessity during the Summer months, and the public will be pleased to know that PARK & TILFORD have for sale the pure Lion Port four years old, made from the Oporto grape by Dr. Sylvester at his vineyards, Lyons, N. Y. Absolute purity is guaranteed by the affidavit of the maker. Observe the brand "Lion Port."—*Advertisement.*

HALL'S $4 and $5 Cassimere Hats in "Silvery Pearl" and other shades. No. 87 Fulton st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

MOSQUITO NETS, with Patent Canopies, from $3 50. G. L. KELTY & Co., No. 184 5th av., near 23d st.—*Advertisement.*

New Life to the Hair.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE will stimulate a rapid growth of the fibres.—*Advertisement.*

Warranted.

Four to six bottles of DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY are warranted to cure Salt Rheum or Tetter and the worst kind of Pimples on the face. Two to four bottles are warranted to clear the system of Boils, Carbuncles, and Sores. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas and Blotches among the hair. Six to ten bottles are warranted to cure Running of the Ears and Corrupt or Running Ulcers. Eight to ten bottles are warranted to cure Scrofulous Sores and Swellings. Two to six bottles are warranted to cure Liver Complaint.

A WONDER TO HERSELF.

TANEYTON, Delaware Co., Ohio, March 20, 1873.
To Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Your Discovery needs only a fair trial and it will do all you recommend it to do, and more too. When I was fifteen I caught cold, and for twenty-eight years I have been a perfect wreck of disease, and all the medicines and doctor's bills have run up at times to two and three hundred dollars, and never any better, but worse, when I gave up all hopes last Spring of living the Summer through. I received one of your Account Books, and told my husband after reading it that it was too late to try further, but he said it was never too late. He went and bought two bottles, and I found it was helping me very much. Since 1841 I was troubled with Catarrh and Sore Throat, and was almost entirely deaf in one ear, and my voice was as dull as could be. There was constant pain in my head. Now my head is as sound as a dollar, my voice is clear, and I have used ten bottles of your Discovery. It has cured me of Catarrh, Sore Throat, Heart Disease, Spinal Affection and Torpid Liver. My Liver was very bad. My skin was rough. When I put my hand on my body it was like fish scales. Now it is as smooth and soft as a child's. In conclusion I will say I have been well for three months. I am a wonder to myself and friends. This is but an imperfect statement; half has not been told.

Yours with respect, HESTER LACKEY.

Plain English.

There is no good reason why an English-speaking people should be doctored in Latin. If we should describe the properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in the jargon of the profession, not one reader in twenty would understand what it is good for. We prefer to say in simple words that it possesses strengthening, regulating, and purifying qualities of the highest order; that the vegetable ingredients of which it is composed are eminently wholesome and salutary, and that the stimulant which is combined with them is the purest that can be manufactured. We prescribe it, not in garbled Latin, but in the good old mother tongue, as a remedy for languor, debility, nervousness, indigestion, liver complaint, fever and ague, constipation, rheumatism, and low spirits, and as a preventive of every disease produced by foul air, whether it stagnates in crowded work-rooms or imperils life and health in swampy districts and new clearings. So the masses say, and so they have been saying for the last twenty years.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Brook's Boots and Shoes, the largest assortment in the City. Established in 1848. Now at No. 1,196 Broadway, corner of 29th st.

Atkinson's Extract White Rose.
55c. a bottle. WILLIAM M. GILES & CO., Chemists.
No. 451 6th av.

Burke's Silver Gray Cassimere Hat is the only correct style. No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank building.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

COE—STORRS.—At the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday evening, June 11, by the Pastor, assisted by Rev. D. B. Coe, D. D., Prof. Edward B. Coe, of Yale College, and Miss MARY JANES STORRS, daughter of Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D.

COLLIN—COLLIN.—On Thursday, June 11, at the West Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Thos. S. Hastings, Mr. EDWARD COLLIN, of Fayetteville, N. Y., to Miss MARY L. COLLIN, of this City.

EDWARDS—HILLER.—In New-Haven, on Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. Dr. E. Harwood, assisted by Rev. C. B. Brewster, CHARLES A. EDWARDS, of this City, to SARA KATHARINE, daughter of the late Jonathan Hiller.

GILBERT—McCAY.—In Brooklyn, the 10th inst., by Rev. O. R. Howard, D. D., of Bath, N. Y., Mrs. SABRIA ELLSWORTH McCAY, to F. B. GILBERT, Esq., of Grand Rapids, Mich.

HULIN—BLAKENEY.—On Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. Richard Radley, at the residence of the bride's mother, Stafford, N. Y., JOHN S. HULIN to ADELIA L. BLAKENEY. No cards.

PECK—HUNTER.—On Thursday, June 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Edward P. Payson, CHARLES A. PECK to HARRIET A. HUNTER, daughter of Charles R. Hunter, all of this City.

SANDFORD—CLARKE.—On Thursday, June 11, 1874, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., HATTIE W. CLARKE and CLARENCE H. SANDFORD; all of this City.

SHERWOOD—McDOUGALL.—On Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., DANIEL SHERWOOD to CHARLOTTE A., eldest daughter of Duncan McDougall, all of this City.

SKIFF—ELY.—On Wednesday, June 10, in Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's step-father, A. H. Ritchie, by Rev. David Inglis, LL. D., and Rev. George F. Pentecost, PAUL C. SKIFF, M. D., of New-Haven, Conn., to EMMA MCG.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, June 12, E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the premises No. 437 West Twenty-seventh street, north side, 125 feet east of Tenth-avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 98.9, with a three-story brick front house 25 by 36 upon the front thereof, and a two-story frame house in rear, for $6,700, to C. F. Korner. Richard V. Harnett, under three several Supreme Court foreclosure decrees, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, again disposed of the Knickerbocker Hotel property, comprising the well-known plot of ground 200.10 by 125, with the unfinished iron building thereon, located on Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets. The plot yesterday was sold in three parcels, and bought by John H. Watson and Chas. L. Cornish for $576,339 13, the sum including interest due on mortgages. To this sum should also be added taxes and assessments due, to an amount that would make the total price realized about $600,000. The property now passes into the hands of the original owners of the lots, and will not probably be again offered at auction. The litigations arising out of the failure of the hotel company to complete their building have been numerous, but a clear title to the lots, with the improvements at the sum above noticed, has now been obtained. No other business was transacted.

Fox Brothers & Meyers, No. 8 Pine street, report having sold at private contract eight lots on Sixth-avenue, east side, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, for $220,000.

At Creedmoor, on Thursday, June 11, Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold 419 lots for $13,845, as see detailed report appended.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day the following sales are billed:

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Sixtieth street, south side, 225 feet east of Eleventh avenue, and four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixth street, north side, 200 feet west of Avenue A.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Sixtieth street, south side, 100 feet east of Lexington avenue. Also, similar sale, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 25 by 60, on First avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Forty-seventh street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Flatbush, Long Island, on the premises, at 4 o'clock, executors' sale, to close estate of R. R. Fox, deceased, of a large mansion, with eight acres of land. (128 lots,) having a frontage on Flatbush avenue of 268 feet, by a depth of 1,280 feet—a very choice and desirable property.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 three-story brick-front house, (front;) 1 two-story frame house, (rear,) and lot, No. 457 West 27th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th av., lot 25x98.9 ..... $6,700

By R. V. Harnett.

10 lots, with unfinished building, 5th av., e. s., between 58th and 59th sts., known as Knickerbocker Hotel property, plot 200.10x125 600,000

SUBURBAN AUCTION, THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

CREEDMOOR, LONG ISLAND.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

4 lots corner Madison av., and Pine st.; E. Dudley	$580
4 lots on Pine st., rear of above; J. Guisemer	440
2 lots on Pine st., adjoining; Mrs. Rustin	200
2 lots on Pine st., adjoining; L. Heyshare	430
4 lots corner Jackson av. and Pine st.; L. Heyshare	520
4 lots corner Jackson av. and Maple st.; K. Losier	480
4 lots on Maple st., rear of above; K. Losier	420
4 lots on Maple st., adjoining; A. Gregory	420
4 lots on Maple st., adjoining; A. Gregory	220
4 lots corner Maple st. and Madison av.; Mrs. Brown	580
4 lots corner Madison av. and Pine st.; S. Tuttle	540
2 lots on Madison av., adjoining; Mrs. Brown	260
2 lots corner Madison av. and Cedar st.; Bates	250
4 lots on Cedar st., rear of above; Marshall	440
4 lots on Cedar st., adjoining; A. Gregory	420
2 lots on Cedar st., adjoining; J. Berge	220
4 lots on Cedar st., adjoining; J. Berge	460
4 lots corner Cedar st. and Madison av.; Lyon	340
2 lots on Cedar st., adjoining; S. Francis	190
4 lots corner Jackson av. and Hickory st.; J. Hunt	500
4 lots corner Jackson av. and Cherry st., L. Schneider	540
4 lots corner Cherry st., adjoining; L. Schneider	440
2 lots corner Cherry st., adjoining; L. Schneider	230
4 lots corner Cherry st., adjoining; E. Tuttle	460
2 lots, corner Hickory st., 100 ft. from Madison av.; Longworth	170
6 lots, corner Jefferson av. and Cedar st.; Longworth	350
1 lot on Cedar st., adjoining; I. Browning	70
3 lots on Cedar st., adjoining; Longworth	195
4 lots, corner Cedar st. and Jefferson av.; A. Giese	260
4 lots, corner Pine st. and Jefferson av.; A. Giese	280
1 plot, containing 5 3-10 lots, corner Jericho turnpike and Monroe av.; P. Hall	1,770
4 lots on Monroe av., adjoining; Losier	360
2 lots on Monroe av., adjoining; Losier	160
4 lots, corner Monroe av. and Walnut st.; E. Kustin	300
4 lots, corner Monroe av. and Walnut st.; Wm. A. Akkins	340

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, June 11.

Ann st., n. w. corner of Theatre alley, 20x30x26.1x30	$20,200
Arthur st., w. s., lots H and I, Cedar Hill; plot 70 lots, West Farms, 50x119.9	550
Broome st., No. 116, n. w. corner Willett st., 25.1x45; Willett st., Nos. 21 and 23, w. s., 45 ft. n. of Broome st., 42.7x50.3	16,500
Division st., n. s., 113 ft. e. of Essex st. 28.4x114.4	14,000
Stone st., n. s., No. 49, and South William st., No. 152 s. of Stone st., 18.4 on South William st. x83.5 on one side and 83.11 on the other; runs from street to street	34,000
Walker st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Church st., 25x100	66,000
27th st., s. s., No. 320 East, 250 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; Broome st., No. 118, n. s., 25.1 ft. w. of Willett st., 25.2x95	14,750
27th st., s. s., No. 322 East, 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; 25th st., No. 342 East, s. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x49.5	15,750
32d st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x98.9	25,300
40th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9	18,000
47th st., s. s., 138.8 ft. w. of 10th av., 15.4x100.4; also strip of land on s. w. s. of above, 88.4 ft. of 47th st., 4x12	5,000
61st st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.5	20,000
78th st., n. s., 152.10 ft. w. of 2d av., 13.10x102.9	10,500
142d st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of Willis av., 25x100	1,200
Clinton av., n. e. corner of 1st st., 125.4x100	1,000
Madison av., n. e. s., 130 ft. n. w. of 10th st. or Bathgate place, runs n. w. 100 ft., thence n. e. of Fordham av., thence n. e. 100 ft., thence w. 200 ft. to Madison av., thence s. w. 100 ft.	12,000
Willard av., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d st., 150x100	
Odyke av., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 2d st., 50x100	2,200
1st av., No. 427, s. w. corner 25th st., 24.10x75	11,500
1st av., No. 423, w. s., 49.5 ft. s. of 25th st., 24.6x100	11,500
10th av., s. e. corner 66th st., 20.5x80	14,500
11th av., s. w. corner 133d st., 74.11x75; 133d st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 11th av., 50x99.11	20,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

49th st., n. s., 669 ft. w. of 5th av., 20x100.5	$31,000
4th av., w. s., No. 2, 24.5x130.9	10,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 759, all the hotel portion, 5 years; 2 years, per year, $4,200; 3 years, per year	$4,500
Clinton place, s. w. corner Mercer st., 28.5x122.10, 21 years, per year	750
Clinton place, s. s., 28.5 ft. w. of Mercer st., 24.8x121.2, 21 years, per year	600
Clinton place, s. s., 53 ft. w. of Mercer st., 24.8x114, 21 years, per year	600
Clinton place, s. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x90, 21 years, per year	450
Clinton place, s. s., 178.7 ft. w. of University place, 25x120, 21 years, per year	600
Waverley place, n. s., 166 ft. w. of University place, 32.4x155.1, 21 years, per year	1,080
9th st., s. s., 173 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x93.11, 21 years, per year	600
Factory on rear of lots on 36th and 37th sts., 200 ft. w. of 7th av., 5 years; 1 year, $2,500; 4 years, per year	3,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, LET, OR LEASE.—THE FOUR-story full-sized house No. 21 Bond st.; lot 25 by 114, with rear entrance ont to Bleecker st. The house, which can be had for two, three, or five years, is quite roomy, and located conveniently for a first-class boarding house for such as wish to be near their business, or it can be leased for ten or more years (and probably with covenants of renewals) on a $5,500 ground rent for a store or warehouse. It is very desirable on account of the outlet from rear, either to Bond or Bleecker st., and goods can be received or discharged from either front. The property can be bought for $50,000, on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—TERMS REASONABLE; AN EIGHT room cottage with modern improvements, situate in first-class neighborhood on high ground, convienant to horse or steam cars. For full particulars, inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

B. W. WILLIAMS,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 837 6TH AV.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP—NO. 16 East 57th st., No. 1 East 53d st., No. 18 West 53d st., No. 17 East 48th st.; 5th av., Nos. 584, 614, 675, and 781. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

A NEAT AND COMFORTABLE HOUSE FOR SALE—In Ninth Ward, with or without carpets and mirrors; terms to suit purchasers; size, 22x40x75. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 609 Hudson st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME PROPERTY ON WASHington av., Brooklyn, consisting of house in fine order, garden filled with fruit, a lawn, either with or without stable. Will be sold below its value, and on easy terms, if applied for soon. Apply at No. 37 Park row, Room No. 11, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY-SEATS FOR SALE.—FOR SALE OR exchange for New-York City property, or an interest in a well-established paying business; one of the most desirable places; mansion and thirteen acres; all modern improvements; on the Hudson River. For full particulars, address Look Box No. 38 Newburg, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PELHAM MANOR & HUGUENOT HEIGHTS ASSOCIATION

Now offer for sale, on very favorable terms, CHOICE PLOTS, (large or small,) in the two divisions of their large suburb, adjacent to depot on two railroads, already giving access and RAPID TRANSIT by thirty-six trains daily, to either central or lower New-York City. Thirty-five minutes from Grand Central Depot! One hour from Wall st.!

A home or investment purchased under this offer will secure a rare combination of advantages. For new maps (showing whole City and connection with this delightful suburb,) &c., &c., apply to STEPHENS, BROTHERS & CO., Managing Agents, No. 187 Broadway.

FOR SALE—DELAVAN HOUSE, AT ALBANY, N. Y. —Pursuant to directions in the will of the late Edward C. Delavan, deceased, the subscribers offer for sale the long-established and popular hotel in the City of Albany, known as the Delavan House. The reputation of the house under its present able and popular proprietor, Mr. Chas. E. Leland, is not surpassed by that of any other hotel in the State. Forty new and desirable rooms have been added to the house the past year, thus making it to accommodate 300 guests. The premises are in good repair throughout. The property will be sold subject to the present lease to Mr. Leland, and upon favorable terms as to price and credit. For further particulars, address either of the subscribers, at their respective places of residence.

JOHN E. DELAVAN, Washington, D. C.
DAVID CADY SMITH, Schenectady, N. Y.
TOWNSEND FONDEY, Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, June, 1874.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIdence, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York; house 42x60; nine bed-rooms, bath-rooms, large laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; gas and water arrangements complete; new French range; grounds 225x250; highly improved; large, new carriage-house, with stalls for five horses, (two box-stalls,) cow-house, bennery, and tool-house; located on the highest ground in the village. This place has the benefit of most thorough drainage; ten-minutes' walk from depot; trains at short intervals from 6 A. M. until midnight; terms of payment liberal. Apply to

JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TAKE A TRIP (40 CENTS) TO

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert R. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent Union Land Co., 76 Broad st., Room 11; R. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 315 Greenwich st.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, or exchange for a City house, my delightful country-seat in Scarsdale, Westchester county; twenty-two acres high land, in lawn, garden, and old timber; commodious modern house, (by City builder,) occupying a commanding site, splendidly approached by an avenue, one-third of a mile within the grounds through full grown forest trees; perfectly healthy, no musquitoes; a perfect Summer place and as comfortable in Winter as any City residence. Full particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 13

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, or exchange for a City house, my delightful country-seat in Scarsdale, Westchester county; twenty-two acres high land, in lawn, garden, and old timber; commodious modern house, (by City builder,) occupying a commanding site, splendidly approached by an avenue, one-third of a mile within the grounds through full grown forest trees; perfectly healthy, no musquitoes; a perfect Summer place and as comfortable in Winter as any City residence. Full particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 13

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, at Irvington, on the Hudson, very accessible to the depot, a beautiful residence, completely furnished, and in perfect order; stable, grapery, greenhouse; six acres of land under high state of cultivation. Further particulars, apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st., or HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

AT COLD SPRING, ON THE HUDSON—A charming cottage, with modern improvements; elevated situation, commanding fine river and mountain views; gardens, cottage, ice-house, stable, and six acres of land. Will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for City property. JACOB SHARPE, No. 149 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT COOPERSTOWN, ON Otsego Lake, N. Y., and two unfurnished dwellings, for sale or rent. Fine building lots for sale low. Pamphlets descriptive of this scene of Cooper's "Leatherstocking Tales," sent by H. B. WALKER & CO., Cooperstown, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE AT SOMERVILLE, N. J., June 15, MONDAY, 2:30 P. M.—Train leaves Liberty st. at 12:40. Two handsome dwellings, twelve and fourteen rooms; one-half and three-quarter acres. Twenty half-acre building sites, near depot. Easy payments. S. R. BLACKWELL, Somerville, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON LINE OF CENTRAL RAILROAD of New-Jersey, at Elizabeth, N. J., Mansard-roof house at a great sacrifice; twelve rooms, large lot, desirably located; taxes and assessments paid; price, $6,000, worth $7,500; easy terms. Address Post Office Box No. 1,873.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

FINANCIAL.—ADVERTISER HAS MODERN house, fifteen acres Hudson River front; cash value, $30,000; would invest with services in business; highest references as to capacity and integrity. Address C. G., Box No. 266 Post Office, Nyack.

$7,500.—FIRST MORTGAGE ON PROPerty in Kings County, near Brooklyn, for sale; worth at least three times the amount; one year to run. Address ROSS, CROSS & CO., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND, upland fronts on the ocean and Bay, for hotels or cottages; best of bathing; near two railroad depots. Address E. N., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR ACRES, HUDSON River front; modern house; boating, bathing, &c.; $14,000. W. J. GREEN, Nyack.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
Real Estate, No. 21 Park row, New-York.
Furniture and Merchandise, No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.
Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

GRAND JUBILEE AUCTIONS.

MONDAY, JUNE 15,
on premises at
GRINNELL, L. I.,
the well-known
FASHION RACE-COURSE,
230 SPLENDID LOTS.

All well located and very desirable. Every lot put up will positively be sold. Terms easy.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17,
on premises at
CLARENDON, N. J.,
adjoining the
SEACAUCUS RACE-COURSE,
and property of Bishop Corrigan, near the
ERIE, NORTHERN, NEW-JERSEY, AND MIDLAND RAILROADS,
Rifle Range of the Great Schuetzen Park, &c., &c.
500 PRIME LOTS.

Absolute unreserved auction. No reserve. No by-bidding. Every lot put up will be sold. Terms easy.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18,
on premises at
WHITESTONE, L. I.,
near the depot,
200 VERY CHOICE LOTS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20,
on premises at
RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J.,
500 SPLENDID LOTS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23. LOTS AT GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25. LOTS AT WINFIELD, LONG ISLAND.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1. LOTS AT YONKERS, N. Y.

Maps, &c., at office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
of houses and lots, Nos. 319, 321, and 323 WEST 15TH ST., north side, between 8th and 9th avs., to be sold at auction on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of the EXECUTOR of the ESTATE of GEO. L. HAVEMEYER, deceased.

Maps of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT STAMFORD.—Will be sold at auction, on the premises, at 11 o'clock A. M., TUESDAY, June 16, 1874, an estate of 120 acres, on North Stamford and Long Island Roads, two miles from Stamford, one mile from proposed NEW-YORK AND EASTERN RAILROAD. There are four or five fine building sites that overlook the Sound. One plot of fourteen acres is unsurpassed; will overlook new reservoir, and gives view of the whole horizon. STAMFORD WATER MAIN runs along the highway past the property. Will be sold in plots to suit purchasers. Terms reasonable. Sale POSITIVE.

ALFRED HOYT, Executor.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.
THURSDAY, JUNE 18,
at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
THIRD AVENUE.—Five-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1,562 3d av., between 87th and 88th sts.; gas and croton throughout; water-closet and bath-room on each floor; in good order; possession immediately; $16,000 now on mortgage. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
NO. 6 PINE ST., NEW-YORK,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1874.
At 12 M., on the premises,
200 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT

ROSELLE, N. J.,

FORTY-THREE MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK, by the popular Central Railroad of New-Jersey, which has practically solved the question of rapid transit, and with the finest ferry-boats and cars running out of New-York, has rendered this property more accessible from the City Hall than any point on the island north of 50th st. The fare by commutation is less than 11 cents per trip.

These lots are handsomely situated, fronting 5th, 6th, and Washington avs., and on an elevation commanding extensive views, in the immediate vicinity of fine improvements, churches, schools, and stores, and convenient to three railroad stations.

Roselle, favorably known as a peculiarly attractive town, fourteen miles from New-York, two miles beyond Elizabeth, is noted for its healthfulness and beauty of surroundings. Its rapid growth has been remarkable, and at present there is not an unoccupied house in the town, and many new buildings are in course of erection.

Roselle has four churches, a fine hotel, academy, schools, and stores, and NO NUISANCES of any kind whatever.

Splendid music by Gratulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Luncheon before the sale.

Special train will leave foot of Liberty st. at 11 A. M. For free tickets and maps apply to the Auctioneers, NO. 6 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 93 ROOSEVELT ST., TO be sold at auction
On TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1874,
At 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway.
Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON AND WHITE, Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, JUNE 16,
At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
GRAND BOULEVARD.—Two lots next to 131st st.
130TH STREET.—Five lots near Grand Boulevard.
131ST STREET.—Three lots, 250 feet east 12th av.
131ST STREET.—Two lots, between 5th and 6th avs.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETELY AND handsomely furnished small houses in the City of Brooklyn will be let, furnished, for six months or a year, to a small family; the house is situated in one of the pleasantest locations in the city, easy of access from all New-York ferries; will be let ready for immediate occupation, lineal only accepted; very good douestics, now in employ of owner, would remain in the house should they be desired. Address

ROBT. M. VAIL, No. 38 Broad st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT SCARBOROUGH, on the Hudson; fifteen rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, splendid view, beautiful grounds, fountain, ample garden; price low. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st., or of HOWLAND & BRANDRETH, Sing Sing.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT, BY THE SEASON OR year, house and stable, fully furnished; beautiful grounds, servants, horses, carriages, cow, poultry, large garden in perfect order; all can be had by a suitable tenant willing to pay a fair price. Address J. L. M., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, ON HUDSON, FOR THE season, a desirable and completely furnished residence, beautifully located; garden, fruit, &c.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

NYACK.—TO RENT, A HOUSE WITH NINE rooms; five minutes from depot; River View. Apply at No. 56 Beekman st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A LARGE COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED BY a private family for three months; possession immediate; must be within 300 miles of New-York; have six large bedrooms, and stable accommodation for five horses. A good opportunity for a gentleman to rent his residence to a careful family while traveling. Address, stating rent and full particulars, D., Box No. 5,359, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

GRANDE MAISON
DE BLANC,
NO. 6 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,
PARIS.

Manufacturers of
TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LADIES' OUTFITS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
COSTUMES.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
EMBROIDERIES
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

NOVELTIES IN FANCY DOYLIES AND TABLE-CLOTHS.

MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS IN LADIES' LINENS, MATtings, tapestry, and ingrain carpets.
ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OLD
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chartered 1824.

OFFICES,
No. 101 BROADWAY, corner Dey st., New-York.
No. 32 COURT ST., corner Remsen, Brooklyn.

Eighty-eighth Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of July, out of the profits of the last six months.

At an election held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JEREMIAH V. SPADER,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	BENJAMIN M. STILWELL,
ROBERT KNIGHT,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,	GEORGE W. PLATT,
JOHN HODGE,	JOSEPH RUDD,
GEORGE GILFILLAN,	JOHN J. VANDERBILT,
JOSHUA SUTTON,	CHARLES CURTISS,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	JOHN HALSTRAD,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	TUNIS C. BERGEN,
JESSE SELIGMAN,	BENJAMIN L. GUION,
	FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Jr.

INSPECTORS.

JOHNSON LEAKE, JOSEPH B. FALK,
SAMUEL GARR SON.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. TUNIS C. BERGEN was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. FRANCIS P. FURNALD elected as Vice President, in place of Mr. Charles Burkhalter, who declined a re-election.

GEORGE K. BRAND, Secretary.

Dated JUNE 9, 1874.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1874.

DIVIDEND NO. 29.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock of this company from the net earnings of the three months ending June 30, inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of July next, to shareholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business on the 25th of June.

The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and opened on the morning of the 16th of July next. E. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1874.

DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., June 20, and reopened 10 A. M. July 2.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
Nos. 261 and 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

Transfer books will be closed on the 20th day of June until July 1. JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1850. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

FIVE PER CENT.

GOLD COUPON BONDS,

WATER LOAN,

DUE IN 1900.

Principal and interest (on the first days of January and July) payable in GOLD in New-York or London, in Sterling, (four shillings to the dollar,) at the option of the holder.

Bonds can be registered, payable principal and interest at the City Treasurer's Office, Providence, R. I.

This loan is secured by a sinking fund.

Valuation of the City, as reported by its Treasurer $119,481,470

Net indebtedness, including this loan, as reported by its Treasurer 3,900,000

The real estate of every citizen of Providence is bound for the payment of these bonds, principal and interest. The right of suffrage in Rhode Island rests upon a property qualification.

This loan is entirely disposed of excepting a small portion, to which we would call the attention of investors of trust funds, &c.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 52 Wall st., New-York.
No. 28 State st., Boston.

Baltimore, Washington & Alexandria

BRANCH OF THE

Washington City & Point Lookout RR.

First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

WE OFFER FOR SALE $500,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

THE ROAD IS LEASED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, WHICH CONTRACTS TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS AND TO PROVIDE A SINKING FUND SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE THE SAME PRIOR TO MATURITY. A CERTIFICATE TO THIS EFFECT IS ATTACHED TO EACH BOND.

THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS IS CALLED TO THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THESE BONDS.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 15th day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work of the staircases, of the skirtings, of the railing and fascia to mezzanine floor, of the Post Office screen, of the casings, &c., to girders of first floor, of the ventilator on roof of court-yard, of the entrance doors, and the illuminated tiling to floors, roof, and sidewalks—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, and called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government, free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, superficial or lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as provided for in the schedule.

The work of the Post Office screen, railing, &c., to mezzanine, casings, &c., to floor under court-yard, entrance doors, staircase 8, and the illuminated tiling, must be completed within three months from the date of acceptance of proposal, state A, B, C, and D, within four months from same date; and the remainder of the work within six months from date of acceptance. The different divisions of the work to be performed in the order to be hereafter given, but within the time above specified.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him. The sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among different bidders, at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought and cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for wrought and cast iron work," and addressed to C. T. HILDRUP,
Superintendent.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the several wards, as hereinafter named, at the hall of the Board of Education, for the repairs, painting, and alterations of Buildings, Furniture, and Heating Apparatus, required to be done or furnished during the months of July and August, 1874, in their respective wards, as follows:

By the Trustees of the First Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, June 22.

JOHN McINTIRE, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, June 22.

M. FRIEDMAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 22.

WM. L. HARDING, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Sixth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 22.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Seventh Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.

DAVID HAYS, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eighth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.

HENRY HILF, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.

CHARLES S. WRIGHT, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, until 4 o'clock, P. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.

J. R. TAYLOR, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.

GEORGE B. RHOADS, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, until 9:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.

DAVID H. KNAPP, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.

FREDERICK GERMAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.

FRANKLIN WILLIS, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.

EDWARD SCHELL, Chairman.

By the Trustees

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
*Scotia, Wednesday, June 10	*Russia, Wednesday, July 1
Algeria, Saturday, June 13	China, Saturday, July 4
*Cuba, Wednesday, June 17	Calabria, Wednesday, July 8
Batavia, Saturday, June 20	Scotia, Wednesday, July 15
Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24	Algeria, Saturday, July 18

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets at favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 13, 1874.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, June 20, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, June 27, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, July 4, at
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. I. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE.....Saturday..June 13
PERRIER.....Saturday..June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine):
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent, by taking this line, will avoid the bother of both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—Lengthened steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the French line.

STEAMER LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST AND

Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.
India, Saturday.....June 13 | Ethiopia, Tuesday.....July 7
Victoria, Tuesday.....June 16 | Caledonia, Thurs'y.....June 25
Italia, Thursday.....June 18 | Elysia, Saturday.....June 27
Australia, Sat'day.....June 20 | Bolivia, Tuesday.....June 30
Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24 | Algeria, Saturday, July 18

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN GOLD.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $80, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $30. STEERAGE, $20.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....SATURDAY, June 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, June 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, July 11

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

STATE LINE.—Special Notice.—After Saturday, June 13, the steamers of this line will be dispatched every alternate Wednesday until July 29, when regular weekly sailings (every Wednesday) will commence.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship KOLN, Capt. R. RINCK, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by the steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v. OSTENDORP, on SATURDAY, June 13.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....72
Steerage.....30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE.....June 16, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....June 23, 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....June 30, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. —.....July 7, 12 M.
MONTANA, Capt. FORSYTH.....July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....July 21, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, $30, gold. (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP,
From Philadelphia.
VADERLAND.....June 20 | COLINA.....From New-York.
NEDERLAND.....July 13 | SWITZERLAND.....July 1

FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. For New-York.
VADERLAND.....May 27 | SWITZERLAND.....June 10
CYBELE.....June 24 | COLINA.....July 1

PRICES OF PASSAGE FROM FRENCH PORTS.
First Cabin.....$90 | Second Cabin.....$60
Steerage.....25 | Prepaid Certificates.....25

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample stowage capacity. Each steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points for passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. 42 Broad st., New-York.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Pier Nos. 44 and 47 North River, foot of

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt...Sat., June 13, 2 P. M. | Italy....Sat., June 27, 3 P. M.
Queen...Sat., June 20, 9 A. M. | Spain....July 4, 9:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, Capt. ANDREWS.....Thursday, June 25, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, June 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 20, 10 A.M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, July 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, July 11, 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80, $90, $100, gold.
STEERAGE, to and from all points, at reduced rates. Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway and pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Meals and stewards' fees included.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, June 16.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORROW, June 23.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. B. CURTIS, June 30.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent, Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in procuring the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $60, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, June 20, at 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Capt. J. M. DOW, Tuesday, July 7.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

JAPAN.....June 13
GREAT REPUBLIC.....June 27

and every fortnight thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..May 13 | From Yokohama...May 22
From Hong Kong..May 27 | From Yokohama...June 5
From Hong Kong..June 10 | From Yokohama...June 19

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

G. H. DATTON,
Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship

CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,

for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 20, from Pier No. 48 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BICKETT, Saturday, June 13.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Wednesday, June 17.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
OR W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
ATLAS.....June 26
CLARIBEL.....July 17

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ANDES.....June 21
ETNA.....July 7

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ. New-York Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana direct).....June 13
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....June 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....June 25
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico).....June 27

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO.

For Porto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship ASHLAND, Capt. EDWARD WHITEHURST will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage at reduced rates, apply to
L. DEL MONTE, No. 50 Exchange place.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for June contains fare and expenses for over 2,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $250. Return, $350, gold, all expenses.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—

Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILMARETH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

STEAMBOATS.

A REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT

to
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
FARE 25 CENTS.

The popular steamer AMERICUS will leave on SUNDAY, June 14, as follows:

Peck-slip, East River, 8 A. M. and 12:50 P. M.
Pier foot of Christopher st., North River, 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Barclay st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:05 A. M. and 12:40 P. M.

Fare 25 cents; excursion tickets, 40 cents.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 12th.....7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 11th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 13th...3:30 P. M.	Friday, 12th.....3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 16th...8:00 A. M.	Monday, 15th...3:00 P. M.
Wed'n'day, 17th.8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 16th...3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 18th.11:00 A. M.	Wed'n'day, 17th.4:00 P. M.
Friday, 19th.....12:00 M.	Friday, 19th.....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 20th.12:30 P. M.	

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed'sday, 10th.11:30 A. M.	Wed'sday, 10th..4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 11th...8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 11th...8:30 A. M.
Friday, 12th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 13th..7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 13th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 13th...7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 14th.....7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 14th.....3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 14th.....7:00 P. M.	Monday, 15th...7:00 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRING-

FIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 5:11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

SUNDAY BOAT—FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands's Point, and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A. M., 9th st. at 9:05, and 33d st. at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cornwall, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Chelsea, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) Esopus—the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer FULLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave foot of Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. (north of Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at YONKERS, TARRYTOWN, and NYACK, (by ferry-boat,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON, connecting for all points WEST and NORTH.

Trip tickets to WEST POINT, CORNWALL, and NEWBURG, returning same day, $1.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Monday's, Wednesday's, and Friday's at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st., on and after the 15th, returning from Albany at 6 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st., 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" and Pullman parlor cars daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M. Accommodation for Philadelphia, 4:30 P. M. For Wilmington and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 8:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 6:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 3:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 3:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, J. D. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R. at Hampton Junction; at Allentown with Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 25, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Quakake Junction, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:10 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON

RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 5, 1874, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

CHAS. H. KEDNEDY, Commissioner Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 5:40 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent. New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF and Glen Cove, landing at Whitestone, City Island and Hott's Point. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 A. M.; 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M. Freight received during the day at Peck slip. Large discounts to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

TO CHARTER.—SALOON STEAMERS WILLIAM COOK, WYOMING and G. T. OLIPHANT, for large or small parties. Barges SAMUEL SMITH, CALEDONIA, CHICAGO, J. R. BALDWIN, and REPUBLIC. Excelsior Park, Oriental, Eaglewood, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMers WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island, and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents. J. & E. MYERS.

FISHERMEN, IF YOU WANT TO LOSE A thirty-pound fish, don't use FORSTER'S IMPROVED GIMP GUT. No. 26 Delancey st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,
June 27, 1874.
WEAVERS & BATES.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

This favorite Summer resort open from June 16 to Oct. 1, 1874.

W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
is now open. Board $3 per day. N. T. JUDD, Manager.

SANDS POINT HOTEL, SANDS POINT, LONG Island, now open. For terms, &c., address G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY? A full list of Summer resorts, with prices and accommodations, in the HOME JOURNAL, the most complete list published.

THE PAVILION, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.—WILL be opened for the reception of guests on the 10th of June.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

NYACK H. INSTITUTE WILL RECEIVE boarders after the 20th inst. until Sept. 1.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH.

WEST END HOTEL.

This hotel will open on the 18th of June. Rooms can be engaged at the office of D. M. Hildreth, No. 52 Broadway, New-York; G. G. Presbury, No. 39

DOGS IN TROUBLE.

SCENES AT THE HOME FOR LOST AND VAGRANT CANINES.

According to the present enactment of our Solon of a Mayor, all dogs must be muzzled, and any dog found on the streets unmuzzled is to be taken to the pound by anybody who chooses to do so, and he will receive the sum of fifty cents in payment therefor. Any of the readers of THE TIMES who have pet dogs will understand, in case of a mysterious disappearance, that the unfortunate favorite has been lured from the veranda by some loafer who has gone into the impounding business as a light and cheerful pursuit during the heated term. Should the loser of a pet canine care sufficiently for this young friend to go to his rescue, he must betake himself to the dog pound, which is situated on Thirty-seventh street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. If he be not a carriage owner, he will do well to take the Eighth avenue cars, as those of Ninth avenue are so decidedly unpleasant that a truthful description might be considered libelous. Walking down toward the Golgotha of the Tray family, he will observe two distinct streams of human beings, one—very thin—going to the pound and bringing back some pet of the home circle; another—far more numerous—consisting mostly of half-grown lads and greasy loafers, carrying in their arms unfortunate dogs who have been found muzzleless. The faces of the individuals in both streams are lighted up with exultation, the former that poor Flo or Fido or Pomp has been rescued from the carbonic acid tank; the latter with the prospective joy of the Havemeyer half-dollar.

Arrived at the place, an exterior presents itself which is suggestive of a former blacksmith or a wheelright shop. There is a pair of folding doors, one of which is fastened, and the other kept ajar by a policeman in charge. The official is surrounded by about twenty ragged boys, who watch for incidents with a hungry relish suggestive of long attendance in the gallery of the Bowery. They occasionally ask questions of No. 22,456, to which he is too dignified to respond. To the right of the door is an aperture cut in the wooden wall for ventilation. Below this is a wooden stump—just the thing for a boy of about five foot six, but aggravatingly short for any lesser height. This stump is, therefore, monopolized by the rowdies and the big boys, who, with a fine power of self-government essentially democratic in theory, occupy it for about two minutes, and then relinquish it to the next brother loafer. Should the coming race invade New-York, with advanced ideas of human progress, it is but just possible that a pound and a muzzling law for loafers might be provided, which would bear very hard upon the gentlemen around that stump.

A few words to the Policeman in charge touching our office and our connection with THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and the door is hastily opened. An extraordinary and pitiable, though at the same time ludicrous scene, presents itself to the notice of the observer. More than 300 dogs are chained to the flooring of a long, tolerably broad, room, care being exercised to leave a passageway for the attendants, and for visitors who come to rescue their favorites. For two days the strong arm of Municipal law detains the unmuzzled Tray caught wandering in the streets. During that time the owner may reclaim him and take him away on payment of three dollars. At the first survey the eye, in its glancing, sees nothing but curs, the great majority of which are quite young puppies, born the present year. Some are playing, some are howling, some are sleeping. But, walking down the aisle, a more careful view shows that there are quite a number of dogs of race, of genteel animals, so to speak, among the hundreds. And here one notices a remarkable thing. Almost all the street dogs choose a chum from among those around him, and the two play together and sleep side by side in the most friendly way. They are so tethered that any one dog could make friends with at least half a dozen, but there is a manifest selection. Now, the pets will not make friends, but hold off on their dignity. The writer notices an unhappy Skye terrier with a head and body like a mop, who stands up and barks with anger, and snaps at all the other dogs near him. Not far off is a noble old watch dog, a great creature, beautiful in his very ugliness, with a strong look of the mastiff about him. His friend did not like to put a muzzle on the fine old fellow, knowing how ridiculous and reasonless such a procedure was. He has been caught taking a nap somewhere, and has waked to find a string round his neck and a big loafer choking him by dragging him along the pavement. He is all right, however. He has been bespoken by a man who will pay the money, and take him according to the regulation if his friends do not claim him during forty-eight hours. He passes all the time sleeping or observing silently the company he is in. This he does with his head down between his outstretched forepaws, his eyes glancing fiercely from side to side. Let him out and give him five minutes with the greasy tramp who kidnapped him, and there would be a job for one of the Coroner's assistants.

Not far from the door is a pitiful case. It is a fine Spitz dog, who is suffering from some disease and his friends gave a man fifty cents to bring him here. They think it may be hydrophobia. Perhaps it is. It is dreadful to see that dog fighting against his malady. He is trembling feartully, and has a spasmodic motion of the ribs. He endeavors to stand erect, but cannot, and falls back with a piteous look of mute anguish. He has never barked nor howled, but from the moment he was brought here has been fighting with his malady. He has become dreadfully thin, and looks in his emaciation like a famished Arctic wolf. His friends evidently sent him here that he might be killed in a merciful way and suffer no pain. The dogs around him know that he is in anguish, and occasionally lick him; and he looks at them so intelligently, so gratefully, that one can understand how great a pet he must have been at home. He can neither eat nor drink. When the pails of water and of soaked bread are passed around, he does not look at them, but perseveres in his ceaseless endeavors to get up. He seems to have a dim belief that if he could once stand he would be all right, and would be permitted to go home.

What a dreadful howl that little poodle does make. He is also a pet, but he has been sent here for biting one of the household. After the two days have expired, if he has shown no symptoms of rabies, he will be consigned to the care of a livery-stable man. Such were the orders of his owners. This will be a lesson to him to moderate his little temper. He is a very intelligent little beast, and comprehends that all is not well. Close to him is a Scotch terrier, a very gentlemanly dog, who is evidently annoyed at the howling of the poodle, which he considers ill-bred. He is lying all his length along the floor, meditating. He takes the water offered him gratefully enough, but refuses the food with a disdainful sniff. Somebody will take him, even if his friends do not claim him. There is an old Irishman, master, one would think, of a pea-nut stand, who is in want of a good dog to drive away the bad boys. He has already expressed his opinion to the writer that the dogs are all curs; "Shure there isn't a yale good, bloodied wan, among the whole lot." But he changes his mind when he sees this Scotch terrier, and makes whistling advances of amity, to which the dog does not in the least respond. It has hitherto been part of his luxurious life to bark at such as he. Now pride will have a fall, if master does not come to the rescue, and this scornful dog will have to eat very dirty puddings.

Up in the remote corner are the sluts. Among them is a miserable cur, not larger than a puppy herself, who has reared and brought forth upon the hard planks two wretched little things not half the size of rats. Only think of the brute who had no compassion upon her trouble, and dragged her there for the sum of fifty cents! It is horrible to see her licking her unfortunate litter, and sucking them as best she may, looking up into the face of every one who approaches her with a timid glance of deprecation, like the mute appeal of a real beggar asking pity for Christ's sake with his eyes only. She is a most lamentable specimen of a cur; there is neither strength nor comeliness, nor race about her, and her pups are probably as worthless as herself. One cannot see them, for she hides them with her paws, her motherhood giving her some prophetic sense of danger. Will she be tanked? The official is noncommittal, but shrugs his shoulders with a meaning that is ominous. She is a pariah, a dog-waif, a canine flotsam and jetsam. She exists in defiance of the laws of supply and demand. There is no hope for her, and she and her pups will soon sleep the death-sleep of suffocation by the carbonic acid.

And all the other curs are in the same condition of friendliness, though they make no appeal, and are senseless of the coming cloud of death. They exist in virtue of man's civilization, and they die according to his clumsy methods of trying to maintain the balance. As for the muzzling law, it is ridiculous. It does no good, and inflicts unnecessary harm. Its result is simply to get rid of all the friendless curs. As a preventive against hydrophobia it is naught. The cause of that disease is now perfectly well-known, and the danger is mostly to be apprehended from the domestic pets, who have not the keys of the street, and are kept in strict and unnatural isolation from their kind. The danger is greatest, of course, in the Winter months, but cases of rabies do occur during the entire year. There need be no apprehension from the street curs whose surroundings give them immunity from the scourge unless they should be bitten by a rabid animal. The *fons et origo mali* is with the petted animal of luxurious homes. They need a muzzle more than any others, and they are just the creatures who will not be muzzled. For all dogs that roam about free it is as senseless and unscientific a precaution against hydrophobia as the recent human sacrifices in Mexico against witchcraft.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held yesterday, at its headquarters, Fourth avenue, Royal Phelps, Esq., in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, a communication was read from Dr. John G. Boyd, counselor at law, presenting to the Society a full release of a claim for $5,000, which he had claimed from the personal estate of the late Louis Bonard, for services rendered. This generosity was much appreciated, and a vote of thanks was ordered to be engrossed and handsomely framed, and presented to Dr. Boyd, who was also elected a life-member of the Society. It was reported that the Society had received $25,000 in liquidation of a bond of mortgage which it held on the premises No. 12 Walker street, from Walter Jones. The president reported the establishment of a pound, by virtue of the ordinance framed by Alderman Morris. He had visited the same, and found everything in disorder. The officers of the Society were all day engaged in restraining young ruffians in the streets, who were engaged in the art of dog-stealing, taught by the "City Fathers." The committee expressed its appreciation of the noble gift of Mr. Lick, of $10,000 in gold, to the sister society of San Francisco. Several ladies and gentlemen having been elected members of the Society, the meeting adjourned.

THE EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening, at No. 457 Fourth avenue, Col. T. B. Odell, Vice President, in the chair. At the conclusion of the regular business of the evening, the following preamble and resolutions on the death of W. O. McQuade, a member of the association, offered by Mr. John Pullman, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has seemed good to the Great Ruler to close the earthly career of one of our fellow-members; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the death, in the prime of his manhood and usefulness, our friend and fellow-member, W. O. McQuade.

Resolved, That we profoundly sympathize with his wife, deprived of an affectionate husband, and with his relations by whom he was loved and esteemed.

Resolved, That as the generous heart and noble character of our friend endeared him to us all, we will long cherish his memory.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolution be entered in full in the records of the association, and that the Secretary forward a copy of them to the wife of our deceased friend.

Addresses eulogistic of the character of the deceased gentleman, who was, at the time of his death, one of the Vice Presidents of the association, were delivered by Hon. B. Biglin, Mr. J. R. Hunt, Col. T. B. Odell, and Mr. John Pullman, after which the meeting adjourned until September.

LABOR DISSENSIONS.

No further difficulties occurred yesterday at the buildings in the course of erection, where, in some instances, during the past week, disturbances were occasioned by striking laborers, as reported in the TIMES at the time. The striking hod-carriers, in most instances, have been replaced by Italian emigrants, who are satisfied to work for $2 per day, and who, it is said, after a few days training, become good workmen. The striking hod-carriers, if they ventured to gather around the buildings where the Italians are at work are dispersed by the Police as soon as they make their appearance, and no chance is given them to create disturbance. Another strike, however, is threatened from the bricklayers, which may result in a serious check to the building trade.

The bricklayers, like the hod-carriers, have, since the beginning of the season, been dissatisfied with their wages. They claim that their wages were cut down last Fall, owing to the financial convulsion, under the promise that they would be restored again to the former standard in the Spring. In consequence of the large number of buildings in the course of erection, they think that now is their opportunity to enforce their demand. Their present rate of wages is $3 50 per day, and the Central Council of the Bricklayers' Union has never promulgated an announcement that it has been definitely decided that, commencing from next Monday, bricklayers shall be paid at the rate of $4 per day, and that no member shall be permitted to work for less, all violations of this "ordinance" to be reported to the Central Council at once for action. As the places of striking bricklayers perhaps cannot be filled, by Italian emigrants, some further labor complications may be expected, as it is not likely that the contractors and employers will agree to the terms of the Bricklayers' Union if they can help it.

THE GERMAN CITIZENS' ORGANIZATION.

The Central Committee of the German Citizens' Organization, recently formed by a consolidation of the German Municipal Reform Organization with the German Democratic General Committee, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, to complete the work of consolidation. The meeting was called to order by Judge Michael Gross, but subsequently Marcus Otterbourg occupied the chair. The Committee on Platform, appointed at a previous meeting, through Magnus Gross submitted an elaborate document on the subject, which, after having been read and debated, was adopted. It declares that the united German Citizens' Organizations is the result of a union of the German Democrats, Republicans, Liberals, and Reformers, who, by the events of past years, have come to the conclusion that from the existing political parties, whatever their promises and pretended principles may be, nothing can be expected if they come into power but corruption and abuse of power. After the adoption of the document some action was taken to effect a consolidation of the organizations in the different Assembly Districts, wherein each two organizations are in existence, one representing the former Reform organization, and the other the Democratic element. The Executive Committee of both organizations have been consolidated into one, according to the consolidation arrangement previously agreed upon.

SECRET STRIKERS' MEETING.

The striking laborers of the City held a secret meeting in Sixty-third street last evening. It is known that they are determined to urge the laborers in all departments and callings to strike for higher wages. They cordially sympathize with the bricklayers, who are to strike on the 15th inst. if their wages are not raised to $4 a day. Bricklayers are getting $3 50 a day, and work is not plenty even at that. But the element that is urging on this agitation, the builders say, is that class of men who come in from everywhere during the Winter and Spring, and were fed, clothed, and lodged by the indiscriminate charity that was so bounteously diffused to vagrants and vagabonds generally. Now, they not only will not work themselves, but they are doing their best to keep others, who want to work at fair rates, from being employed. The Police expect more trouble, and their force is increased in the neighborhood of new buildings, and other work where laborers are employed.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' RECEPTION.

The School Teachers' Association of this City, held their June reception at Assciation Hall yesterday afternoon. Mr. B. D. L. Southerland, Principal of Grammar School No. 3, presided. The exercises consisted of readings by Charles Roberts, Jr., with music by the following artists: Miss Antonia Hune, contralto; Mr. Carl Fiorio, pianist; Mr. Robert Elder, organist. The programme was as follows:

Organ Transcription in Bb, "God Save the Queen," Czerney; "The Spanish Duel," J. F. Waller; "The Nocturne Sketch," Hood; Romance, "Non Torno," Tito Mattei; "The Bells," Edgar Poe; "Green Apples," Trowbridge; Organ operatic selections; "Battle of Naseby," Macaulay; "King Berris Bangales Boo," Anonymous; Song, "Willie's Ship," B. Jarvis; "Caldwell of Springfield," Bret Harte; "The Courtin'," J. R. Lowell.

THE ITALIAN CHURCH REFORMATION COMMISSION.

The following circular explains itself:

Discourses on the subject of the work of the Italian Church Reformation Commission of our Church will be delivered by Rev. Charles R. Hale, one of the Home Secretaries, the first on Sunday afternoon, June 7, in Trinity Chapel, the second on Sunday morning, June 14, in St. Paul's, and an opportunity given on both occasions to those so disposed to make an offering in behalf of the same. The attention of those to whom this note may come is asked to the accompanying documents, which contain facts of great interest in relation to the reform movement in Italy, and elsewhere on the Continent. This notice is given with the approbation of the rector.

BENJAMIN I. HAIGHT,
A member of the Joint Committee, and of the Commission.
TRINITY PARISH, June 1, 1874.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Edwin Booth is at the Glenham Hotel.

M. Bartholdi, French Minister at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, is at the Astor House.

Gen. William Mahone, of Virginia, and Judge John S. McCalmont, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prof. Francis A. Walker, of Yale College, is at the Everett House.

Prof. L. H. Atwater, of Princeton College, and Col. W. L. Scott, of Erie, Penn., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

State Senator J. H. Selkreg, of Ithaca, and Assemblyman F. A. Alberger, of Buffalo, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Rufus H. King, of Gov. Dix's staff, and Gen. John L. Swift, of Boston, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Commodore R. N. Stembel, United States Navy; Gen. E. G. Marshall, United States Army, and F. S. Chanfrau, the comedian, are at the Sturtevant House.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Patrolman Cummings, of the Fifth Precinct, shot and killed a mad dog, in front of No. 97 Franklin street, yesterday.

A meeting of the members of the Cotton Exchange will be held to-day to pay a tribute of respect to the late Mr. Welde.

William Horton, of No. 73 New Chambers street, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing $50 from Michael Miland, of No. 87 Frankfort street.

George Wallace, who said he lived at No. 88 Mulberry street, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing $11 from John Royal, of No. 12 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn.

Mary Anne Gregory was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing $30 and a revolver from a sailor named William Widdecombe, while in the house No. 337 Water street.

Mr. George Giefie, who on Thursday, at 3 P. M., began to walk 100 miles in forty-eight hours, for a bet of $500, had, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, accomplished 56 miles in twenty-four hours.

Officer Schleisner, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who was held by Coroner Woltman for beating Patrick Lynch, a striker, at Sixty-first street and Eighth avenue, was admitted to bail in $2,000 yesterday.

The Department of Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music by the Central Park Band, under the direction of Mr. Harvey E. Dodworth, to-morrow, on the Mall at Central Park.

Albert Sigerman, a truck-driver, was held in $500 bail yesterday by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with running over a child of three years of age, named Katie Rialebaum.

William Becker was held in $500 bail for examination yesterday, by United States Commissioner Stilwell, on a charge of having in his possession some German pipes and cigar-holders which are said to be smuggled.

The Committee on Incendiarism and Arson of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, at their meeting to be held in this City on the 18th inst., will recommend the board to offer a standing reward of $1,000 for the conviction of each and every incendiary.

John J. Moffatt was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stabbing John Russell in the neck. The wound is probably fatal. Russell is at Bellevue Hospital, while Moffatt is held to await the result of the injuries of the former.

By general orders from head-quarters Companies C and I of the Ninth Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, N. G. S. N. Y., are detailed to act as escort to the Independent Boston Fusileers on the occasion of their visit to this City next Tuesday. Roll-call of companies at the armory at 4:30.

Frank McDonald, aged eleven years, of No. 337 East Sixteenth street, quarreled with an unknown lad at Sixteenth street and Avenue A, about the ownership of a dog which Frank was about taking to the pound. In the mêlee Frank was stabbed in the left arm by the other lad, and the dog escaped.

In the case of A. L. Roberts against J. R. Schuyler and others, which was for the recovery of damages for alleged infringement of the plaintiff's patent right to sell the Remington rifles without paying the royalty, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with $1 damages, yesterday in the United States Circuit Court.

August Stoenmeyer, keeper of an intelligence office at No. 1 Greenwich street, and Catharine Gabal, of No. 388 Canal street, were held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, on complaint of Detective McDonnell, of the Third Precinct, charged with abducting Caroline Nisius, of No. 36 Greenwich street. The particulars of the case are unfit for publication.

The Board of Police yesterday designated the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Precincts as the Thirteenth Surgical District, and appointed Dr. Loomis a Police Surgeon of the district. The resignations of Patrolman Peter R. Fallen, Thirteenth Precinct, and Thomas H. Delaney, Second Precinct, were accepted, and several patrolmen were appointed.

Counsel summed up the case of the contested will of Eliza Pfalzgraf yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. The probate of the will was opposed on the grounds of undue influence practiced on the testatrix by her lawyer, Samuel Purdy, to whom she left the bulk of her property as a compensation for legal and other services rendered by him. The court reserved decision.

The members of the American Civil Engineers, to the number of about 120, assembled yesterday morning, at an early hour, at the offices of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, in Hoboken, where they took the train direct for the purpose of visiting the Wyoming Coal Basin, after which they will proceed to Scranton and Wilkesbarre, and inspect the collieries there.

The fourteenth entertainment of the Yorkville branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held Monday evening next in the large hall of the East-side Association. Walker C. Lyman, the elocutionist, assisted by Miss Ida Banks, Miss Agnes Herndon, and Mrs. Prudie E. Cole. Miss Josie Black and Mr. Geo. Sweet will take part in the entertainment. Prof. Carlo Mora will preside at the piano.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, the case of the United States against Charles Rasanowski was concluded. It was a suit for the recovery of $905 24, said to have been drawn as over-pay by the defendant in the months of November and December, 1862, when he was Second Lieutenant of Company K of the Twenty-ninth Regiment of the New-York Volunteers. The defendant gave an entirely satisfactory explanation of the affair, and a verdict was immediately given in his favor.

The case of the United States against the official bond of Otis N. Cutter was tried yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. It was a suit for the recovery of $4,024 60, an alleged deficiency in his accounts when he acted as Government agent for the disposal of rebel property which fell into the hands of the Federal Government during the war. The defense set up was that the alleged deficiency did not occur during the period of his office, consequently that his bondsmen were not responsible even if the offense had been committed. The court held that the point was well taken, and directed a verdict for the defendants.

BROOKLYN.

There were 169 deaths during the past week.

John L. Overfred recovered $5,500 in the City Court yesterday from the New-York *Dispatch*, in a suit for libel, in which the damages were laid at $20,000.

The Williamsburg Yacht Club is making extensive preparations for holding its annual regatta, which will come off June 17. The number of vessels already entered for the contest is twenty-four.

A match at rackets will be played on Thursday next, between Casey, of Brooklyn, and Manning, of Philadelphia, at the Douglas street racket-court. The men will play for $100 a side, and some capital work is expected, as both players are in excellent training and practice.

Ground has been broken at the corner of Fourth avenue and Fifteenth street, for the erection of the new Greenwood Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Mr. Lawson is Pastor. The building, when completed, will, it is estimated, cost $300,000.

The creditors of A. R. Samuels, manager of the New Park Theatre, met in the office of Mr. D. C. Winslow, Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy, for the purpose of proving their claims. An assignee was balloted for, but was not selected, owing to a dispute about the right of some creditors, whose claims were secured by mortgage, to vote.

A man named "Tim" McLaughlin, who is serving out a term of seventeen years in Clinton State Prison for assaulting and robbing Prof. Wesserman, is in communication with the authorities of this city in reference to the Panorno murder. He pretends to know the guilty parties, but refuses, unless his punishment is abridged by, signed to aid the Police in capturing the authors of the crime.

Yesterday the Commissioners of Police and Excise heard a number of charges against the liquor-dealers whom the boy "Fred." English accuse of selling liquor on Sunday. In each case young English testified, as on former occasions, that he had purchased at the stores of the defendants small quantities of liquor on different Sundays. The Commissioners adjourned some of the cases, and in the remainder reserved their decision.

After Sunday next the Washington mail will leave this city at 2 P. M. on Sundays, in locked pouches, and immediately upon its arrival in New-York will be transferred to the Washington postal car. The mail will reach Washington the same night, and be delivered on Monday morning. Heretofore, by reason of a redistribution of letters in the New-York office, letters mailed for Washington in this city on Sundays never reached their destination until the following Tuesday.

Work on the docks, which a recent act of the Legislature authorizes and directs the Wallabout Commissioners, in conjunction with the Mayor, to construct on the north-easterly side of the Kent Avenue Basin, between the centre line of Wilson street and the south-easterly end of the north-easterly abutment of the Washington Avenue Bridge, will be commenced at once. The cost of the work over $100,000, half of which the City will pay, is to be borne by the property-owners. Mayor Hunter yesterday directed Commissioner Campbell to have the district of assessment fixed.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Hon. Robert Christie, ex-State Senator, from Richmond, had a severe stroke of apoplexy about a month ago. During the last few days he has been suffering with an attack of diphtheria, and now lies seriously ill at his residence on New-York avenue, Clifton.

A special committee of the Richmond County Board of Supervisors have reported that in consequence of the crowded state of the County Clerk's office, they deemed an extension necessary, and a committee of two has been appointed to procure plans and specifications for a one-story extension, to be entirely fire-proof, and to cost about $3,000. The committee are expected to make a report at a meeting of the board to-day.

LONG ISLAND.

Andrew McKernan, arrested at Greenport for burglary, made his escape from the Suffolk County Jail, at Riverhead, yesterday.

Samuel Peck, of the firm of Jonathan Peck & Son, grocery, coal, wood, and grain dealers, on Third street, Long Island City, was almost instantly killed on Thursday evening while engaged in backing his truck up to the store door. He had the team by the head when the pole struck him in the face, knocking him down, and the horses taking fright, ran away, trampling upon him and crushing in his ribs. He was removed to his home, where he lived but a short time.

The special election in the village of Flushing, held on Thursday, to determine whether the Board of Trustees, in their capacity as the Board of Water Commissioners, should have $75,000 in addition to the $125,000 originally voted for the construction of the village water-works, resulted in a very moderate triumph for the Water Board, the additional amount being voted by a bare majority of 6. There was much excitement in the village, and a very strong vote was the consequence. There were 408 votes cast for the appropriation and 402 against it—810 in all. The result, while it empowers the board to proceed with the works in accordance with the present plans, pretty clearly indicates a belief on the part of a large proportion of the citizens that the charges of reckless and ill-considered expenditure so freely made against the board are well grounded.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A trial of mowing-machines, and all other machines used in cutting and harvesting hay and grain, will come off on Halliday's (Ophir) Farm, two miles east of White Plains, during the last week in the present month, under the auspices of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County. Considerable feeling is being manifested by agents of the different kinds of harvesting machines, and a very lively contest is expected.

At the next Court of Sessions for the County of Westchester, which will commence on the 23d inst., quite a large number of prisoners now confined in the County Jail will be placed on trial. Among them may be mentioned George W. Hawkins, for an attempt to violate the person of a young lady at New-Rochelle; Wm. Brennan, for an attempted outrage upon a child; John King, for an assault with a deadly weapon; four indicted for burglary and grand larceny, four for grand larceny, one for seduction under promise of marriage, six for assault and battery, and five for violations of the Excise law.

NEW-JERSEY.

A man named Patrick Kennedy had his arm cut off near the shoulder yesterday by accidentally falling upon a buzz-saw in a mill at Plainfield.

On Wednesday next a branch of the New-Jersey State Temperance Alliance will be organized in Hunterden County, at the Methodist Church in Flemington.

The construction of the Easton and Amboy Railroad, from Easton, Penn., to Amboy, N. J., is progressing very rapidly, and it is expected that the road will be finished between Bound Brook and Amboy by the 1st of August.

A woman giving her name as Elizabeth Pollock was yesterday caught in the act of picking the pocket of a lady passenger on the Hoboken ferry-boat Chancellor Livingston. Two men who were with her succeeded in making their escape. The prisoner was taken to the station-house in Hoboken, and detained to await examination.

The inquest in the case of Joseph Whitely, the boy who was killed at the Barrow street (Jersey City) crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Sunday night, was concluded yesterday afternoon, the jury bringing in a verdict exonerating Patrick Powers, the gate-tender, from all blame, and censuring the railroad company for permitting their trains to run through the city at a high rate of speed, and without blowing a whistle or ringing a bell. Powers was discharged from custody.

In a suit brought by the New-Jersey Express Company against Nathan R. Schuyler for the recovery of forty cents, the plaintiffs were non-suited. Schuyler was riding from Philadelphia to Mount Holly, and during his temporary absence from the car an expressman took possession of his valise. When it was subsequently delivered to Schuyler a demand of forty cents expressage was made, which he refused to pay, and took forcible possession of the valise, hence the suit.

Property owners interested in the widening of Belleville avenue, Newark, are making vigorous protests against the proposed assessment for the improvement. It is claimed by the trustees that no assessment should be levied on Mount Pleasant Cemetery, as it was exempt by its charter. A written protest was presented against the entire assessment, on the ground that it was unequal, and a request was made for a new assessment. The Committee on Assessments heard the arguments and will make a report.

Moses Miller, a cripple, residing in Newark, who was just recovering from the effects of a fall from a horse-car last Spring, whereby both his legs were broken, while walking about the house on crutches yesterday, accidentally slipped and fell, breaking one of his legs again. About a year ago, while attempting to drive an Orange horse-car through a Patrick's Day procession, Miller was set upon by the processionists and so severely beaten that for a long time his life was despaired of.

The question of providing better accommodations for lunatics in Essex County is being agitated by the Board of Freeholders, and was the subject of earnest discussion at the last meeting of the board. At present they have a temporary institution, capable of accommodating only eighty-five patients, while the necessities of the county in this particular are much greater. The Committee on Lunacy was finally authorized by resolution to recommend a site or sites and procure plans and estimates for an asylum, and present them to the board at its next meeting.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Cattle quiet, but firm; receipts, 3,200; prices unchanged; sales of fair to extra shipping grades at $5 35@6 35; stockers, $4@$4 75; shipments, 2,400. Live Hogs active; receipts, 11,000; market firm for common to good at $5@$5 50; $5 65@$6 for choice to extra; shipments, 8,000. Sheep—Receipts, 942; market active to the extent of the supply at full previous prices.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, June 12.—Spanish Gold, 260@265. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 123@125 premium; short sight, 127@129 premium; 60 days, gold, 146@148 premium; short sight, 151@153 premium; on London, 179@180 premium; on Paris, 149@150 premium. Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard, 21½@22 reals ₱ arroba.

[Advertisement.]

Now that decorating the dead has been so well done, proper decoration of the living should be looked after. No finer decoration can be imagined than a magnificent head-piece such as KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, alone can produce. Go to him and select a suitable hat for the coming hot days.

[Advertisement.]

Catarrh permanently cured with Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator; established fifteen years. For inflammation and pain of any description use Wolcott's Pain Paint. Stops pain instantly.

[Advertisement.]

Portable lemonade for Sunday-school and other excursionists supplied by James Pyle, No. 350 Washington st.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Olympia, from Glasgow.—Mrs. W. White, Miss Margaret Forbes, Peter Gallagher.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:28 | Sun sets.....7:31 | Moon sets..7:29
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...7:01 | Gov. Island..7:51 | Hell Gate...9:42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, June 12.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships India, (Br.,) Hains, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; C. P. Funch, (Belg.,) Knudsen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; State of Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow, Arch. Baldwin & Co.; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Sarah Nicholson, (Br.,) Selkirk, Bristol, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Whittington, (Br.,) Campbell, Liverpool; Barclay & Livingston; Horatio, Hardy, Shanghae, Salter & Livermore; Joven Thomas, (Port.,) Pellica, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Barks Friedsel, (Norw.,) Norberg, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mimer, (Norw.,) Sorensen, Constantinople, Fabbri & Chauncey; Ledmi Dubrovechi, (Austr.,) Tagliarano, Rotterdam, Slocovich & Co.; Brage, (Norw.,) Schwensen, Antwerp, Tetens & Beckmann; Familien Minde, (Norw.,) Johnson, Penarth Roads, Tetens & Beckmann; Nuova San Marco, (Ital.,) Olivari, Belfast, Ireland, A. P. Agresta: Akershus, (Norw.,) Klammen, Hull, Eng., C. Tobias & Co.; Mary Pratt, Lavin, Belfast, Ireland, Brett, Son & Co.; W. B. Anderson, Brandt, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Celina, Hodgden, Portland, Gilchrist, White & Co.; Helene, (Norw.,) Anderson, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sylphide (Norw.,) Pedersen, Rotterdam, Edye & Co.; Gazelle, Duntze, Barbadoes, Hy. Trowbridge's Son.

Brigs Rachel Cony, Cony, Alicante, Spain, Miller & Houghton; Morning Star, (Br.,) Borden, Cow Bay, C. B., Simpson & Shaw; Clara & Agnes, (Br.,) Gordon, Shoreham, Hatton, Watson & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Olympia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow May 28, and Queenstown May 30, with mdse. and 54 passengers to Henderson Bros. June 1, lat. 50 47, lon. 19 40, passed steam-ship Lord Tyne, bound E.; 10th, lat. 41, lon. 66 53, passed steam-ship Utopia, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston June 10, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Neckar, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen May 30, and Southampton June 2, with mdse. and 411 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Crusader, (of London,) Brewer, Liverpool 62 da., with lumber, to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Columbine, (Ger.,) Jardin, London 61 da., in ballast to order.

Bark H. D. Brookman, Ames, Matanzas 12 da., with sugar to order.

Bark Ocean, (Ger.,) Gerdes, Bremen 62 da., with mdse. to Unkart & Co.

Bark Alma, (Ger.,) Lohmeyer, Havre May 4, in ballast to Chas. Luling & Co. May 25 to 30, lat. 45 47, lon. 26 to 48, passed a large number of icebergs.

Brig Barbarossa, (Ital.,) Valle, Barrow 40 da., in ballast to Sloovovich & Co.

Schr. Mary F. Pike, (of Lubec,) Good, Rockland, N. B., 10 da., with building stone to G. P. Sherwood.

Schr. John F. Chandler, (of Farrsboro, N. S.,) Pettis, Weaverth, N. S., 8 da., with plaster to order.

Schr. Frank Atwood, Bryant, Baracoa 5 da., with fruit to Wm. Douglas.

Schr. George W. Andrews, (of St. George,) Walsh, Rockland 4 da., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Emma, White, Taunton.

Schr. Henry Collins, Collins, Taunton.

Schr. Josephine, Kent, Yarmouth.

Schr. Matthew Vassar, Jr., Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Lottie Beard, Perry, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Flanden, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. T. Minor, Minor, New-Haven.

Schr. Motto, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph Marsh, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. L. St. John, Parson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elwood Doran, Jarvis, New-Haven, for Alexandria.

Schr. Estelle Day, Tooker, Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Van Buren, Conners, Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Albur, ——, Bath, with lumber to order.

Schr. Erie, Robinson, Portsmouth.

Schr. Agnes, Bacon, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kellie, Eaton, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Vashti Gates, Holmes, Calais, with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.

Schr. G. M. Porter, Allen, Calais, with lumber to H. B. Loud & Co.

Schr. Fairfield, Blake, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to order.

Schr. Castilian, Morris, Salem.

Schr. Hero, Poole, Salem.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Lord, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. Huntley, Hodges, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Willard Sandsbury, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Boston, Sturgess, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Casco Lodge, Pierce, Portland, with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.

Schr. Maria Roxana, Palmer, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. Sophia, Harrington, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. Zula, Howell, Portland, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. H. B. Dyer, Crowell, Millstone Point.

Schr. Allie Oakes, Pilsbury, Rockland, with stone to order.

Schr. Defiance, Thorndike, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Czar, Hammond, Bristol.

Schr. Andir, Thompson, Jamesport.

Schr. Amos Falkinburg, Rackett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. E. Hurst, Cook, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. E. Terry, ——, Cow Bay, with coal to order.

Schr. J. G. Fell, Nickerson, Pawtucket